

Medicaster Medicatus,

Or a Remedy for the

I T C H
O F
SCRIBLING.

The First Part.

Written by a Country Practitioner
in a Letter to one of the Town, and by him
prefaced, and published, for cure of *John*
Brown; one of his late Majesties Ordinary
Chyrurgeons, containing an account of that
vain Plagiary, and Remarks on his several
Writings.

Wherein his many *Thefts, Contradicti-*
ons, Absurdities, Gross Errors, Ignorance, and
Mistakes, are displayed, and divers *Vulgar*
Errors in Chyrurgery and Anatomy refuted.

By *James Young*, Chyrurgeon.

Licensed Aug. 24th, 1685. *Rob. Midgley.*

L O N D O N, Printed for *Gabriel Kunbolt*,
at the Kings Head, at *Charing Cross*, over
against the *Muse*: 1685.

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Ars non habet inimicos, præter Ignorantes.

A Rod for the Back of a Fool.

IN every point of your Art, carry your self *wisely*, unadvisedly to ERR therein, you will as readily be accounted amongst the number of FOOLS, of which sort of people I am afraid we have *too many* at this day in our Nation; Chirurgery is crept into acquaintance with such strange Creatures, and owned in its profession by such mean spirits, among whom the name with the Art, is but small and little. *John Brown of Wounds, page 136.*

The truth is, such *Ignorant Pretenders* cures, may more properly be called *corruptions*, and their judgments, *ignorance plumed out*, and set forth with the best advantage of *impudence*. *Idem ibidem, page 17.*

The

The Authors unavoidable absene
from the Press, may occasion some
Errors to pass uncorrected, which the
Reader is desired to amend with his
Pen, as they occur to him.

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The Publishers Preface

T O T H E

READER.

Giving a brief account of Mr. B. and his three latter Books, of *Glands*, *Struma's*, and *Muscles*, together with an *Apology* for thus exposing them.

THE Author of the following *Animadversions*, observing with great Regret, his *Art* abused, and its rules, and methods corruptly represented by the Impudent scribbling *Medicasters* of the *Age* and *Nation*, whereby *Tyro's* and young men are traduced, and misled into ill Principles, and infected with erroneous *Institutions*; thought it his duty to take upon him, not only to expose the deceivers, but set things right, and rectify the abuses, in the same publique manner they were made, and because none among the many blind guides, this age hath produced, seems so obnoxious, and proves so confident an imposer of false principles, or

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such a misguider of youth, into erroneous and defective methods of practice, as Mr Brown, he hath singled him out, as the first example, and fittest subject for chastisement.

Not provoked thereto by any partial cause, or byast by personal quarrel, for he doth solemnly aver, that he is utterly a stranger to the man, hath received no particular affront, or injury by him, that their abode, and places of business are very many Miles distant, that no competition, interference of practice, or other cause whatever, which makes men prejudiced, and quarrel, (except those of his Book,) hath incited his resentments; but for the sake of truth, the credit of his Art, the advantage of youth, and the refuting several vulgar errors revived or broached by him, and such other artless Writers he hath made it his province, to scourge them out of the Press.

And if among other abuses he hath endeavoured to redress, he hath contributed anything to the breaking that deceitful practice, of famous mens gilding poisonous Books with imprimaturs, and staking their starling credit in vouch of base coin, and by prefixing their known names, set off, and make vendible rotten Books, he
will

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will account that he hath done the publique good service, and basted as great a cheat and imposture, as any the World endures, for such certainly is the humor of vouching at a venture, for the honesty and ingenuity of men, or Books, (which appear to be the present fashion,) whereby those of the greatest learning, and abilities, unawares contribute to the propagation of the most notorious follies, and errors, and such as they would disown, and be ashamed of, if they would but consider, and inspect before they praise. Its certainly a fatal complement, and pernicious courtesy, to flatter fools into an opinion their works are compleat, or publicquely say of the most erroneous writings, what the best do not deserve.

Ev'n death begins to fear thy searching Art,
Least thou shouldst find a balm against his dart.

T.W. his
dog'rill
comium.
Preface x
Adeno-
choirade
logia.

Is an hyperbole when said of any man, but almost extravagant clawing, when written (as it is) of one so wretchedly Ignorant, and erroneous, as the Author of Adeno-choiradelogia.

I am sorry and ashamed, men should be so regardless of their own credit, so negligent in matters of publique importance, so unjust to their friend, (if they are such whom they applaud,) and act so much like Mountebanks, by

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making large Encomiums, on notorious cheats, and praise to the People, what would mischief them if they use it.

This is not said with any design to affront, but to reprove them, for that detestible custom, which sprang from a sort of People I am loath to name, and they would be ashamed to imitate, I beg pardon for having said thus much, it was necessary for me to remove the only thing that looks reputably in the writings of our imposture, and take off their varnish, the better to expose the rottenness it hides, were I sure they would excuse this just freedom, Mr. B. should be as certain of his Antagonists, of which however if he be very greedy, and desirous, undoubtedly his Encomiaster Mr. G—y, by the help of the Stars, can inform him.

Certainly this undertaking of my friend, though it be severe, is not ungenerous; Its every honest mans duty to be a Champion for truth, and rescue mankind from such mischievous errors, as those pernicious and unskilful institutions convey, for being like common Nufances, the law alloweth every man a right to remove, and destroy them, at least to antidote such venomous positions, as being of dayly use, may in tract of time destroy more lives, than desease,

or

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or battle. An error of this nature, is not like those in Geometry, Altronomy, or matters of meer speculation, wherein a man may err without hurt to himself, or others, but like poysoning of fountains, of infinite danger to the publique, and therefore every good mans duty, and interest to suppress, and prevent from spreading.

But altho I do approve, I could not presently prevail with myself, to be concerned in this undertaking, not that the man is any way terrible, but from an opinion I had, that it was as needless as its object was contemptible, his faults and follies, methought were so manifest, his thefts so obvious, his vaunts and pretences, so plainly precarious, that I could not think they would escape the observation, and censure of wisemen, and for others, I thought them too like him, to receive any impressions to his prejudice.

I thought it also an unmanly quarrel, and a conquest that would deserve no glory, or triumph, to overcome a man unable to wield his sword, or manage his weapon; its too much like killing a dead man, or a late Authors writing a Book, to confute a man he thought had no brains.

Beside which, I was discouraged by the

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* Preface to
his Book of
Struma's.

man himself, from being concerned in his refutation, by an observation he tells us * he had ever made, that never yet any entred the lists with an Ignorant bugbear, but he lost much by the encounter. This perhaps was cunningly insinuated and (like a stumbling block,) laid in the way of Criticks, to prevent, and discourage them from engaging against him, or looking too narrowly into his writings.

I doubt also, lest instead of cooling the Opinion he (and only he truly) hath of his great performances, I might enervate his conceit, that he would pride himself, and become more elevated to observe his Books regarded; and thought worth notice, and publique opposition, a pleasure which some men by a strange Antiparistasis have conceived, and so vehemently thirsted after the glory of a publique opponent, that they have entred the lists against themselves, I (mean not Richard, against Baxter, nor Titus, against Oates, such as have done it for want of a good memory, through heat, or inadvertency, but) designedly, with full intent to enhance their own reputation.

I have known other both men and Books, contract credit from publique censure, and acquire

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acquire esteem, by being proscribed, and executed by Authority, of which its said the famous Author of Leviathan was very sensible, when he complacently said, the day his Book was burnt by the common hangman at Paris, that they had given it the greatest reputation it was capable of.

But I considered the necessity of chastizing a wanton unskilful pretender, one whose insipid, spiritless writings, could not flame by opposition, or strengthen by recompass.

But that consideration which most of all engaged my pen was sense of duty, to the young Tyroes, and studiers of our Art, whom I thought, I ought to disabuse, lest being tempted by the gayty of the Frontis-peice, the recommendations of so many eminent men, and the reputation of being written by one of the Kings Surgeons, they might too greedily suck in those many errors those Books contain, wherewith being once imbued servabent odorem testa diu.

To which end, his Character being no way serviceable, nor yielding any light, and because I could not give an account of

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of him, that would be to his credit ; I laid aside that part till I found he usurpt intollerably, soared so high, and put on so audaciously a false ambitious history of himself, then I grew impatient and angry could not forbear (though it may seem ungenerous,) shewing the falshood of his several pretences, and how in them, as in all other things, he hath imposed upon us and is much inferiour to the man he describes himself to be.

Enough having been said in the remarks on his two first Volumes, to discover the Ignorance, and disability of the man, and because the following three Books, are of things not so strickly Chirurgical, and of less danger in practice, I have not made many disquisitions on them, neither so particular or critical, (altho they are altogether unreliable,) but by a succinct account of them, and some few specimens of their several faults, shew that they are of a piece, and the same make, that his hand is not mended, nor his head righter, but that the Torrid picks of Ignorance, Plagiary, Errors, &c. comprehend the whole of them, and that he hath been here more insolent and usurping ; bad he been less arrogant, I had spar'd him in the point of History, or Character, but he ought to be taught more modesty, and that

World

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World furnisht with another instance; that great pretenders, and the confident men, are not alway the ablest.

Adenochoiradelogia, is the third Book in order of his writings; it pretends to treat of Glands, and Struma's, and the Author, that he is one of his Majesties Chirurgions in ordinary, which vain empty title, was procur'd him by a very near relation of his, who being of private use to some Courtiers, procured him that nudum nomen for her Brother. Of this little title, there were many men possesst in the late Kings time, who (as our pretender) had neither salary, fee, board-wages, or stipend, were not obliged to any waiting, or attendance, had no manner of Privilege, or advantage thereby, not so much as Sanctuary from the Catchpoles AS HE WELL KNOWETH. And so far from being the least step to any preferment, that should all the late Kings actual Surgeons have died before him, this airy Character, would not have given them any better claim to succeed, than that of a meer stranger.

And although their number was very many, not one of them to be found in the Roll of that Princes Servants, as is evident

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dent in all the Editions of the Present
State of England, and particularly the
14 or last, part I. page 179. where
the Kings Servants, and particularly his
Chirurgions (which are but three) are
named, this being written by Dr. Cham-
berlain, who being very conversant in
Court, may be depended on as Authentick.

The Patent prefixt to this Book, prohibiting
any from selling it without the Au-
thors license, is as easy and insignificant
purchase, as that for his froathy title. In
the jumbling Epistle Dedicatory, which
he presumes to make to his grace the Duke
of Ormond, he hath a delicate punning
complement, on the name of that Illustri-
ous Person, which smelling ranck of the
Academy of Complements, I will here in-
sert, and as your graces name doth
carry in it the Golden World, so your
puissant nature, doth bear the rich
pearl of inestimable value.

He prefaceth this learned treatise, with
a pile of hard words, and abstruse notions,
stolen partly from Helmont, Sylvius, &c.
but mostly from the Chymiastrs of the
age, and so confusedly jargon'd, as if his
brains

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Seneca had no more Symetrie, than the un-
thick Gub of a Bear.

Herein he asserts, heat is nature's prin-
cipal AGENT in the World, the

TWO ENGINES of natural motion
and that the Spirits are BOUNDLESS

as to limits, spreading themselves into
liquification, compares the solid parts

to earth, and calls them the primum
frigidum,—this DIAPHANIOUS bo-

dy of man, being much * like a look-
ing glass, heat by the Rays of the

Sun, and drawn up by its likeness,
urine, and sweat, he accounts among

the excellent balsamick liquids of mans
body,—flegm is a crude humor, the

crude part of the blood, but not an
excrementitious humor.— This, with

more such wild, crude affirma-
tions, rudely set down, compose his preface,

wherein their occurring very little belonging
to Chirurgery and Anatomy, (nor in-

deed to sense, or ingenuity,) I pass on to
the tract of Glandules, wherein he asserts

divers things, contrary not only to what he
had delivered in his former Books, but

even in the same, steals as notoriously, writes
as erroneously, and ignorantly, and tran-

states from his Authors, as falsely, as he is
discovered to do in his first Books. I will

give

* Bless us!
what will
he make of
man before
he leave
comparing?
See page
10. Of his
Book of
Tumors,
and the re-
marks
thereon, in
the follow-
ing dis-
course.

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give you a few instances, as I discover them in once looking over that tract: for must confess I wanted patience to read oftner, his stile is so broken, his way of expression so confused, and his notion so silly, stoln, and absurd, that it renders a Reader's passage through it, as uneasy, as travelling the Alpes, and as dry and barren, as the Arabian Desarts.

His errors are too numerous to be recounted, much less confuted in a preface that shall be the work of a second part of this Book, except his future modesty suffer this to suffice. In the interim, compare him with Wharton, Diomerebroeck, or any new Anatomist, and you will presently find by them, that he understands not the nature of the Glandules, (altho it be the subject of which he treats, is very manifest from his fine and general accounts of them page 4, 7, &c. he calls them scavengers to suck up the excrementitious humors by which Sperm, Chyle, Milk, and the most refined elaborate liquors of the body, are once thrown to the dunghil, page 6. he defines them (among other general qualities) to be Friable, yeilding an OLEAGINOUS humor thence extilling, and do SELDOM leave the body, by which he discovers himself Ignorant of the common

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unction into friable, and tenacious;
akes tears, and a thousand Lympid li-
ors more Oyly, and suggests as if the
landules, do sometimes leave the
dy.

In the same page he affirms, Glandules,
d hair have one use, that the latter
way result from, and discover the
rmer, that neither are to be met in
dry part of the body. So that he is
ainly Ignorant of the Glandules of the
in, and argues as if the scalp were full:
ere, (excepting those poor ones mentioned
Duhamel, Malpighius, Willis, &c.)
ere is not one, nay he is so inconfide-
tely confident, against plain and com-
on testimony, to affirm, that the Paro-
s (which page 50. he confesseth to be
nder the ears,) are covered with
air.

Page 1, 2. He admires the advantage
this age, and the defective knowledge
the former in Anatomy, and yet not
ly pursues the absurd results of their short
ill, and sets up their exploded doctrines,
his Theory of the evil, but Anatomy of
e Glandules, affirming that the Paro-
s, suck in ALL the excrements which
ome from the brain, the Axillary
lands, those which come from the
heart,

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Willis de
coreb. c. 20.

heart, and the inguinal they of the
Liver. Page 5. He makes all effects
the Glands to be Struma, or Scrophula
which diseases he defines to be, a repletion
from the Arteries, collected from all
the parts of the body, so that the Brain
and Nerves accused by others, are by him
excused.

Page 21. This Plexus arising from the
lower posterior parts of those ventri-
cles, which the branch of the Carotid
Arteries do either ways enter, the
which do constitute the Retn mirab
for the Glandula Pituitaria, by this
Plexus is carryed the Arterial blood
for making of the Arterial Spirits, this
is a riddle to Oedipus. Page 66. He
saith, The Tonfils have four uses, as
lowed by Wharton, when in truth the
uses he mentions, are quoted by the Doctor
to confute them, page 80. he saith, the
Salival Juice manifestly appears to pro-
ceed from the head, which is manifestly
false, for its strained from the Arteries
by those Glands, as Diemerbroeck, and
Sylvias, could have told him, page 9
97. he saith, the Lacteal Vessels con-
vey the Milk to the Breasts, altho
promoters of that Hypothesis, viz. En
Diemerbroeck, &c. do not make it cle-

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de facto, and himself, page 155. of Tumors, saith the way is not yet found out. Page 120. He maketh Tumors to result from afflux of matter only, that in dead bodies we meet no such Tumors, because in them a Fluxion ceaseth. Thus ignorant is he that inflation, fermentation, restitution of spongy body's, when the parts compressing them are loosened by corruption, or other cause, will make a Tumor, without an afflux of matter, as appears by the instance he gives to the contrary, viz. That of dead bodies, which often times swell, nay I have known an emaciat Corps, bloat in 24 hours at a prodigious rate.

Page 198. He calls the Testicles the mansion of a Gonorrhea, by which he not only contradicts what he said in the same Chapter, viz. That the prostatae are the seat thereof, but discovers his wretched Ignorance of an hernia Humoralis, for he saith (to prove his assertion,) that the Tumor following a sudden stopping of Gonorrhea, is of the stones, where as its of the coats, and adjacent vessels, distended by the matter of a Gonorrhea, which begets this Tumor, and that spewed out of the Arteries, for that disease seems to me (I speak with submission) to be a critical separation, and rejection of the bland, and other

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other liquors, tainted with the venereal Lues, insinuated in coitū and thrown out at the place where its received; thus I have sometimes seen that matter which usually issues through the Urethra; gleans from between the Glans, and preputium though no solution of unity were there to give it way, but as it was insinuated per poros cutis, so its in part extruded.

The Gonorrhea in women, page 199 he affirms to proceed from their testicles, which is a most egregious error, and inexcusable in a man who hath seen new Authors of Anatomy, all which agree that their testicles are Ovary's, that in coitū one of those Eggs is tumbled into the womb, but no moisture; by this I perceive he is not so well acquainted with de Graec as he pretends, page 131. he saith, none of the Chyle is sent out of Guts; into the pancreas, but sent thence into the Guts. 140. the peristaltick motion of the Guts, drives the nourishment from the pylorus to the ductus pancreaticus, which is but four fingers breadth below it. 168. in the kidneys the serum mixeth it self with the blood. 172. the cure of the Scrophula is for the most part

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part by *Topicks*. Page 17. The passages in man are narrower than in women. 18. *Scorbutick Rheumatick* pains fall from the head. 26. the *Saliva* cometh from the brain, are all erroneous positions, which need no other refutation than barely to recite them; more of which you may find, Page 10, 12, 15, and 16. in his descriptions of the *Tongue*, which together with the *Brain*, *Testicles*, *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Kidnies*, &c. He impertinently reckons among *Glandules*.

In many places a man cannot understand what he would mean; thus page 6. and here (as nature's general maxim is) we shall find that the moist parts of the Body, do declare their chief abode,—for we shall find the hairs of the body, as readily taking up the moisture which is sent into the *Glands*, and discharging it, which arrives at the exterior parts thereof, as the *Glandules* do take the same into them, when it once do arrive at them. Page 11. The intestines have also their due health given them, by meats and drinks, sent thither from the *Stomach*, after digested, and do receive a moisture under the *Cuticula*, by which it is also thence sucked up by the

To the Reader.

the Glandules there planted. Page 16.
 Like People in a passion, do shewe
 down as a torrent, their ready wishes
 to their present humor.

Page 17, 18. *He gives a silly Character of women. Page 103.* BOTH his animal faculty, with the principles and functions of the mind. 123. he was spent (as our English proverb hath it) to skin and bones. 200. a patient re- covered of his destiny. *Many such instances of his skill in Sense, Syntax, Rhetorick, and Letters, you have mingled in his writings. A man that designs to contradict himself, and speak nonsense, can scarce contrive it so well, and in so few words, as he doth, page 121. where saying, that Riolan doth place the Root of Struma in the mesentry, he brings in Guido (who died before either of the Riolans were hatcht) as his follower, affirming (quoting him) that Strumas have no further affinity with the Glandules of the mesentry, only allowed for a further preparation of the Chyle, neither can Struma's be said to have any cause, or origination in the mesentry, when as every day use thereof, doth teach that most strumous People being found in the bodies, have*

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reive suffer'd many troubles arising from
his mesenterick disease. — If he can
the Sense, Syntax, or Grammar of this,
will put on his coat.

Tha I confess he is the less to be blamed for
I his errors he commits, because (good man)
ciple doth all that he can to avoid them, he is
was so wicked, or foolish, as unhappy; for
ough there be but an ev'n lay between
reuth and falshood; yet he to be sure of being
in the right, often contradicts himself,
Rhe and affirms pro, and con, thus page 21,
gleed. he owns the existence of the Retu mi-
s mobile in man, and in the next page viz.
can. fearing that should not be true, saith,
fewere is no such matter. So page 10. 62.
rying. He saith, the Tonfils in some mea-
more answer the shape of Almonds, and
wherry a good resemblance of them,
wered to be sure of truth, within ten lines,
uotith, they no way carry in them the
finikeness, or figure of that Nut. So again
ntry page 77. he affirms the salivating vessels
tionere unknown to the Ancients, and
s be thin five lines, quotes Galen, and Avi-
tionn, as giving an account of their use. So
day page 80. the Saliva proceeds from the
struad, and in the 82 page from the Arte-
odyes, page 67. the Tonfils are the pri-
mary

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many organs of tasting, *but in page*
the Tongue was the Instrument of
sense. page 8. 51. he sets down, that
ture planted the Parotis, to suck up
the superfluous moisture of the Br
but page 52. & 53. reasons against
and by Dr. Whartons Arguments,
plodes it, as impossible, for want of
ductus per quem. Page 17. The pa
ges in man, are narrower than in
men, and yet in the same folio, he sa
man hath the advantage, and can m
readily discharge the superfluous ex
ments, pent into the Glandules, w
is not consistent with narrowness. p
the 4th the Glandules are Scavang
suck up excrements, &c. But being
a better humor, page 8. saith, they c
mute the Bloud, defend the Vess
keep them warm, and generate Spe
Milk, &c.

But to evade being discovered, to m
so opposite to himself, he hath contriv
that the hysteron shall be in one Book,
the proteron in another. In this ¹ B
acids coagulate and thicken the Blo
in that ² of wounds, they attenua
and dissolve it, here he speaks despi
bly of the skill of the Ancients,³ in A

¹ Preface.

² cap. 55.

³ page 1.

ton

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omy, &c. saying they had but light
ouches, and dead colours of it,
ut there, he is wholly guided by them,
nd recommends them as the best Pilots, ⁴ ⁴ Of Tumors
ere page 4. he speaks diminutively of ^{page 55.}
anatomy it self, that it doth not satis-
y or reward a curious mind, there
e makes Chirurgery nothing with-
ut it, calls it the * Basis of our art, * Of Tumors
ne foundation and treasury of it, ^{page 31.}
ere he saith, the ^s brain is Glandu- ^s cap. 35. of
ous, here page 20. that Hippocrates ^{wounds.}
nd all else do err, that are of that opi-
ion; here page 235. the Tongue is
nade of proper flesh, Coat, Nerves,
Veins, Arteries, Muscles and Liga-
ments, but there its a Muscle; here
age 62. the Tonsils do not resem-
le Almonds, there they much re-
emble the figure, and shape of them,
compare him, cap. 48. of Tumors with
cap. 8. of Glands, and you will find
very different accounts of those Glan-
dules; here cap. 10. Milk is from
Chyle, there cap. 51. of Tumors,
its from blood; here cap. 20. the
Testicles are not Glandules, there
page 322. of wounds, they are; thus
the man forgets himself, or is so fickle in
his Judgment, to be (as its said of some
a men,)

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men,) of the opinion of the last Book
he reads.

He discovers himself to be the same
plagiary, he was when he wrote his
former compleat treatises, for there's
a passage in this, that looks like sense
(be it in the tracts, or Epistles,) but
is stoln, and most of that which is other-
wise, is no honest come by, for it's but
a disguised transcripts, or ill recitals
of other mens works.

Quem recitas, meus est ô Fidentine libellus.

Sed malè cum vecitas, incipit esse tuus.

(Marzial epigr. 39: lib. 10.)

His Theories, are for the most part
taken from Wharton and Diemer-
broek, some few things of Sten-
de Graeff, &c. but by his way of man-
aging, I find he understands neither
them right, or perhaps ever saw the
latter, his works are like stoln plate, melted
into another shape, heres a horse
Whartons without ears, a calf
Diemerbroeks without a tail; to
short, like the storehouse of a common
Rook, or theif, you have all pillage, but
so deformed, and dishappen, that the right
owner can hardly know his own.

His Discourse of Tears, are stoln
from

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Book Diemerbroek Anat. lib. 3 . c. 1. 15
 chapter of the Tongue, is from
 Wharton Aden. cap. 3. the story of
 W. Needham page 103. he stole
 from Serjeant Wiseman, page 252. the
 free stories of his 15 chap. are stoln
 from de Graeff, de sua pancr. cap. 7.
 the many stories page 185. are stoln,
 but mostly from his old
 Magazine, Schenkius, obs. med. from
 whom I find him theiving for about 7.
 stories in ten, of those his Book relate,
 and in above 50. which it contains,
 there are but two (and those very trite
 ones,) his own.

The two stories, page 31. (one of
 which is falsely cited,) the observations,
 page 37. 70. (falsly cited also) 71.
 73. 97. 102. 114. 154. 155. 158.
 166. 167. 170. 171. 177. 178. 200.
 201. 205. being in number 38. are all
 stoln from Schenkius obs. med. page
 156. 199. 290. 294. 260. 492. 389.
 390. 392. 394. 407. 408. 299. 486.
 &c. And translated according to his
 former skill and sincerity, thus page
 165. the greasy matter in the story of
 Hildanus, is originally materia Gypsea,
 page 37. the span long, is in the origi-
 nal, tenripalmaris longitudinis, page
 71. calculum gypseum excreavit, he

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*translates from Langius, did here
FRAME a kind of a limestone
page 114. in the story of Vesalius,
translates Vix libræ, vel sesquilibra
pondus excederat, scarce weighed
pound, or half a pound. Page 97. In
History of Vega, stoln from Schenki
Page 290. He saith the Physician
whom she was committed, did clear
from the blame which was put upon
by her Master, and excused her mode
by affirming, women might have Milk
in their Breasts, without conception
this contrarywise is in the original
Medicus vero cui res fuit commissum
(accusabatur enim ab hero) constant
sime affirmabat ipsam gravidam esse
At the like rate he cripples things in man
ny other of his translations, particularly
page 60. from Dr. Wharton cap. 1. on
page 63. from the 22. Chapter of the
same Author, and page 68. where
translates the Doctors five uses of the
Tonsils, very odly.*

*Come we now to his Book of the Kind
Evil, which he calls an exact discourse
in that modest plain dress, — though
God wot there's neither exactness, mod
esty, nor plainness, but the wildest
loosest, most defectiv absurdest, and
unintelligible miscelany of words, and*

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most impudent affirmations, that ever
came from the press, and because his
Epistle to the Reader, contains much of
that kind, I will be a little particular on
this. Since its the mode of the age,
(quoth he) to let no Book go with-
out a Preface, it may well seem a
wonder, that among the multitude
of Books, so little hath hitherto
been writ of his disease, it
vermore having been of ancient
standing, and so general concern
with men; especially since there's
scarce any kind of skill, but may be
learnt by Art, — match me this
paragraph, in any but his own Books,
and I will not say he is the Ignorant bug-
bear; in the next page, certainly none
but such would thus infer, and make it a
wonder, more is not writ of Scrophulæ,
because its a fashion to write prefaces,
or thats his logick, and like saying,
since my Mare hath stratted Colt, it
may well seem a wonder you don't
go to Church

I know there have not very many
simple Theories been publisht of that dis-
ease, but he is of little acquaintance with
Books, if he thinks there hath been but
a little, in general written thereof, I will

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* Let him
consult
Schenkius,
Gualterus,
Morus,
and Bonet-
tus, and see
if he cannot
find this
number-

undertake to name above an * hundred
forreiners who have published either
Observations, Remedies, Theories
Methods, or Counsels, concerning
and many of them such as he pretends
to know, besides divers of our own Coun-
treymen, as Primrose, Wharton,
Crook, Low, Bannister, Peme-
Bruil, Clowes, Tookes, Bonham,
Cook, Digby, Barrough, William,
and beyond them all, Mr. Sarjeant
Wiseman, who writ but eight years be-
fore this novise, and yet is no where to be
taken notice of by him, save in the 122. p.
his tract of Glands, and there only to con-
fute him, as the Preacher did Bella-
mine, with THOU LIEST.

But to proceed in the examen of the
most absurd Paragraph, the King
Evill hath EVER MORE been a dis-
ease of ANCIENT standing, which
alway an old disease! is it infinite
never had a beginning! this certainly
was not spoken with that exactness
the Title page promiseth, lets go on; and
of so general a concern with man-
kind, especially since there's scarce
any skill but may be learnt by Art
—This is just such an Impertinent Con-
clusion as the first, and an inference

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more agreeable: If a man would be very
critical, heres work cut out in this one
period, enough to prove, that none
but a very Ignorant, or a very care-
less writer, would deliver himself
so very incoherently, and absurd.

Passing by his silly Apology for suspi-
cion of theft, we jump upon that for
stepping aside from the opinion of
the Ancients, of which, if any one
accuse him, I will be his advocate, and
prove him not guilty, that is to say,
that he hath followed them as well as he
could, and steered by their compass
according to the best of his under-
standing. Its true, he varyeth now and
then, a point or two, but thats nothing
among friends, its plain he followeth
none but their gray headed, and his own
addle brain'd thoughts, notwithstanding
he pretends the contrary, but that he
hath raised a new pile of matter, for
the generation of this disease is ut-
terly false, unless nonsense, and absurd,
unskilful rambles be it; for there is not
a new, nor a sound notion concerning it
in all the Book.

From hence he makes a sudden tran-
sition, into his own History, where he
modestly saith of himself; I EVER
MORE.

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¹ *Here's another infinite, in a determinate Sphere.*

² *This pedigree must be from his Uncle Crop, a kind of bastard-like way of Genealogy, as if he either had no Father, or were ashamed to own him.*

³ *When he was Mr. Hollyers Cub.*

⁴ *a usual trope with such Rhetoricians.*

⁵ *which way. The meanest healing, or the meanest Chirurghion.*

⁶ *The best eazers have out seen him in this particular.*

⁷ *will express.*

MORE ¹ having been conversant in Chirurgery, almost from my Cradle, being the sixth ² Generation of my own Relations, all eminent Masters of our profession, some of the latter of which have been extraordinary well known, for their parts and skill, by many of the most worthy and knowing Masters; I came early into the practice ³ thereof, in this great City, and have for above twenty four years seen the practick, as well as read the Theoretical part thereof; and this not at whiles and intervals, but I had the ⁴ eye of the Hospital, as my first and early gleanings, and since I could write man, the late wars had my skill shewn on my ⁵ self, as well as many others who were committed to my charge.

(Since I have been blest by my dread Sovereigns command, to attend as one of his **CHIRURGIONS** at all healings, (altho ⁶ the meanest) and have seen several ⁶ thousands approach his Royal presence for ease, and cure; I thought it my duty, as ⁷ well as my zeal, to search into the roads, and circuits of this evil, — I have

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have herein therefore, kind Reader, presented thee, with a more plain discovery of this disease, than hitherto hath as yet appeared in the World, and this performed with that plain, and easie method and dress, that the meanest capacity may be allowed a sufficient judge, in the description thereof, by way of distinction,⁸ to prevent confusion.

*The falshood
of these latter
assertions,
are very manifest.*

These boastings are enough to tempt a credulous man, into a great opinion of our pretender, that he is some mighty issue, of a whole race of Æsculapius's, and Hippocrates's, but alas its otherwise, the Son, and Brother of poor Taylors, may as justly make the same pretence, one that was bound Apprentice to a Sea Chirurgion, and never served him, but became a skillet carryer to Mr. Hollyer two years without lodging, or eating in his house, or being educated by, or turned over to him, may with equal truth affirm the same. Its true indeed, our modest exact man, was in a small employ 1666. and in one of the fights at Sea, an accidental splinter hurt his Arm, as he was in the hold, for which he claimed and had allowance out of the poor Seamens Chest at Chatham, though it

⁸ *unridle me
his meaning
h. re.*

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was not instituted for Officers of his rank
Its very true also, that in the absence of His Majesties three Surgeons some small time from Windsor, he did attend at two or three small healing happening there, and this is all the colour he hath so impudently to boast, that he traced the evil in all its nooks, seen thousands approach the King, and was by his command blest with attendance.

This made him look big, and beyond his betters; affront and quarrel the whole fraternity, forgetting that he had been but a property to a cunning Fox, and spending his time, and mony in an unprofitable attendance, while he who had the reward, was depluming Geese in another place, but such is this temper of base sordid minds, to be elevated with such accidents, as usually supple, and make more condescending, all generous and ingenious natures.

Upon renewing our Charter for the Chirurgions Company, he (who was a freeman newly made,) aspired to be an assistant, but he was most shamefully baffled, and scorned.

But to finish my remarks on his Preface, he concludes with affirming, That

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ank the Pox, and the Scurvy are too
ab great Clubbers towards this disease;
eons I knew he borrowed, or stole this from
dis medela medicina, who would persuade
ling us, they have a share in all other Sick-
e co nesses, but if the Kings Evil be so old a
that disease, as its known to be, how comes
oks two new diseases to compound it, or if
ing they do, what makes him search for its
with causes, and among Authors that were
dead, a thousand years before either
yona Scurvy or Pox were heard of, such are
the most of those he copyeth from, and some
had of them which in his Catalogue he saith
Fox are concerned in this Treatise; viz. A-
n an vicen, Ætius, P. Æginetta, Celsus,
who Galen, Hippocrates, &c.

se in In the Book it self, Page 12. He de-
mper fines the Kings Evil to be a cold,
with and moist preternatural intem-
and periety, generated IN the Glandules
rous from a subsaline, and subacid juice,
collated from the wheyish part of the
the Blood, hardening them, and convert-
as ing the same, into a coagulate case-
e at ous substance; this is his exact and
fully plain way of describing things, than
Pre which nothing can be more the contrary.
Tha He must certainly be a great stranger to
the Authors, and to the disease, that doth
not

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ⁿot know its not alway cold and moist, it
^but often hot, and accompanied with soft
great inflammation, and hath choler mix- ter
ed with it, as he afterwards unawares no
confesseth, Page 84, and 85, 90. That tol
its generated in the Glandules, and
alway possesseth them, is no more tic
true, for the seeds lie in the Blood, and m
nervous Liquor, which myasma falling th
into the glands, and meeting proper mat fin
ter, beget alterations accordingly, T
alway hard; cheesy, curdling, as I
would make us believe, but sometimes the
sorts.

That this pabalum is a subacid, and
subsaline, is as unlikely, for its held ra-
ther to be strongly acid and saline, evn
to the hight of corrosives, by learned men
and appears to be so, by the common phæ-
nomena, especially on Bones, which it
frëts asunder at a strange rate; what he
means by the wheyish part of the Blood,
know not, unless it be the serum; but he
errs in that too, the Nerve and Brain
being by divers good Authors, and a very
learned Physician of our own, held to
have a great land in it. But that it har-
dens the glands, and maketh them cheez-
(which is the meaning of his word case-
ous,) is to be confuted at an easy rate

Willis de ce-
reb. c. 20.

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it being common to have those Tumors soft, and filled with different sorts of matter, all this Dr. Wharton (if he would not believe Mr. Wiseman) could have told him. Aden. cap. 40, 41.

It cannot be expected that I should criticise upon the whole Tract, I must beg my Reader to consider and peruse it, and then (he be ingenious) he cannot but find it ejusdem farinae, some scattered Tokens of his sense, skill, and learning, I will present him withal, as specimens.

He saith. Page 4. That infirm Women, and those of an ill habit. and cacochymick, most readily bear Children. Page 10. Scrophulæ is by Authors derived from Scrophæ, or Swine, those Creatures being also very subject, and the subjects of this disease, this in them arising from their gulo-fity. Page 11. The strumas are found evermore, either in the Neck, Throat, Breast, Axillaries, or Inguens. This is contrary to his assertions elsewhere, for page 20. he makes it possess other parts, and page 82. mentions one that was all over so. Page 14. The Strumas disease may well enough be allowed a moveable constitution, Page 22. That which shews the DIFFERENCE between

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between a Glandula, and a struma, is this : they are generally made both of ONE, and the SAME matter, and lodge about the SAME places, *viz.* the glands *page* 24. nodes happen MOSTLY on the tendons, but CHIEFLY on the head, &c. *page* 25. The lachrymal gland hath passage to the Lip. *Page* 29. The Nerves send forth their EXCREMENTITIOUS juices into the glands of the inguen, &c. *Page* 30. the Increment of Botium doth proceed from a Flegmatick Carnosity begot from a Rheum distilling from the Brain into the Throat, *page* 38. from the 42 year of a mans age to the sixtieth, neither *struma*, *Stone*, *Gravel*, or *Renal pain* are generated. *Page* 60. Young Children are most cold and moist, 62. A new, and adventitious disease, is that which is brought into the Country, ARISING from the faults of the Country. *Abundance such uncouth, unintelligible passages are in his writings, which discover him a very illiterate, especially page* 7, 12, 22, 43, 45, 52, 62, 69, 92, 109, and 88. *In the last of which he delivers among his Prognosticks,* That all those who do attain to the

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the consistence of this disease, do escape the danger thereof, being carefully examined, unless by chance some other disease be therewith adjoined, or does afterwards come after it, and disturb the Patient with a higher increate; *and in the next Page, speaking of the struma, he saith where- ever they happen without pain, they are not easily to be extirpated.*

Page 45. *In treating of Hereditary diseases, he commits all the errors, an illiterate, insensate creature can be guilty of, saith, there are two differences, thereof, proper and improper, the one hath pre-existente in the Parents; THE OTHER HATH NOT, can a disease be Hereditary, and not in the Parent, that's like the Parsons seekers, of which he said there were three sorts, those who sought and found, those who sought and found not, and lastly those who neither sought nor found; but to proceed page 44. the Pox, and Scurvy, club for the evil, he affirms confidently, and yet page 89. makes many an if of it, and page 55. affirms its no contagious disease, Page 57. Chirurgeons (he saith) use no cold, or moist remedies to the disease, a sign how skil-
ful*

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ful he is in Medicines, and forgetful of his own advice, for he directeth mostly to things of that temperament, viz. Althea, Lillies, sem. lini. fenugreci. Butter Oil, Figgs, Yolks of Eggs, divers Fatts, Mucilages, &c. As you may see, page 116, 117, &c.

page 1. of this
charisma,
he reckons
them among
the diseases,
newly crept
in among us.

Page 67. He undertakes to prove the Pox, and Scurvy from Scripture to be old diseases, and saith both are made good, Levit. 21. 20. The former he vainly presumes to be meant by the Scabb, the latter our Translation nameth plainly enough, but upon what ground is uncertain, the Translators from the Septuagint, render the word scabies agrestis, St. Jerom, Scabiem, Junius and Tremellius, psora, and our old translation Scirfy, thence probably proceeds the mistake, some sort of Scabbynes being in old English called Scurf. But that the diseases there mentioned, were neither of those our Author suggests, no man of sense will deny, the other quotation from Scripture, is not to be found where he directs.

Page 68. the French Pox, he defines to be a preternatural disposition, by which the body is sensibly hurt, in its operations, and disordered in its

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its functions, which definition, will serve any disease. Page 83. he saith from Arnoldus (but tells us not which of them) that we may guess at the inward swellings, by the number of the outer ones, a thing he denyed to be true page 122. page 96. He forbids the use of strong purges, contrary to warrantable practice, and his own directions to medicin, among page 108. which you will find Resin, Inlappa, dulcis, Euphorbeum, pil. cochiae troch. Alhaudi, &c. page 84. Aqua pendens saith Struma's, are no Struma's, and 103. dehorts from the use of vomits, contrary to reason, and successful experience, Dr. Willobij — who is famous for curing of the Kings Evil, doth it by a drink which gently vomits, and begets constant pewking of matter from the Stomach, had I time to reason the case, I believe I could prove, that no evacuation is more agreeable to the rules of Art for the cure of that disease, than spitting, and vomiting.

His skill in Physick he bewrayes to be but small, for he saith nothing of Salivation, Milk, Diets, Mineral-Waters, Paranychia, Rutac. fol. and a great many other arcana, against this malady, nor is he much better verst in the Chirurgical

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rurgical part, which though it ought have been most minded, is least mentioned; for he carelessly passeth over his duty with slight directions, which can not help or enable any one to perform the part; causticks, extirpations, fontanelles, scrophulous ulcers, and many other Chirurgical effects of this disease, and wayes of curing it, are wholly pretermitted.

Page 106. Among his simple Remedies, are many compounds, and his collection of Medicines, exactly like an Empiricks, he hath neither chosen the best, nor digested them into a method, nor adapted them to the various circumstances, and Rules of curing, nor diversified them according to constitutions. But as he found them among some Antidotaries, and other collections, so he hath set them down.

Of his third part, I will say nothing, because time will fail me, onely this I am sure is truth, that he hath managed his good Subject very ill, and weakly, and in some particulars given a false account of things, is not concerned in the story he pretends to, nor in the account of the Persons healed, but begg'd them from him, or them that delivers the Gold.

His fourth Book, he calls a complete Treatise of Muscles, & beside the King

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and D. of Albemarl, he dedicates it by a *Latine Epistle to the Colledge*, (written by Mr. Turner, Hospitler of St. Thomas, it being a language (notwithstanding his scraps, and pretences) he hath not skill enough in, to construe three lines,) in his *Epistle to the Reader*, he talks at his wonted perplextrate, and is at his old Tropes of Rocks and shelves, and his mumprimus of maternal Bloods, milking our Muscles, &c. and in a barbarous confused manner, attempts to give us an account of Steno's *Mathematical hypothesis of Muscles, and Musculary motion*. The Table which he saith do give the names of the Muscles as they arise in dissection, is verbatim from Mr. W. Moline's *Myotomia*, as are all his descriptions throughout the Book, word for word. His Cutts are taken from Casserius Placentinus, and Spigelius (I know where he borrowed several of them, for the Gravers to work by.) His Table shewing the Reduction of Muscles, each to their proper place, use and part, is a verbatim Transcript from Dr. Scarboroughs, and yet such is the ingratitude and dishonesty of this Thief, that he no where owns it, and doth not List the Doctor, nor Mr. Molines among the Authors, he saith

Syllabus added to Mr. Molins Myotomia.

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faith were concerned in his Book, The errors I shall shew you, by and by, compare his account of Muscles in his tract of Wounds, and in this larger Book, and you will see in some places great difference, so that one or both, cease to be compleat.

This Book, he got Mr. Turner to put into Latine, and gave him several Volumes for his pains, he hath added one or two Icons, and set down the names of the Muscles, upon each of them as they shew themselves in the figure, which indeed looks pretty, and is an ease, and advantage to his Reader, but this is not new, nor his own, he stole this also from a muscular scheme, or schemes in Mr. Molines Parlour, drawn by the accurate Pencil of Mr. Fuller, so that there's not one thing, (errors excepted) in either of those his own, and the latter, (altho' he call it opera et studio. I. B.) might have been as truly said the labour, &c. of Tom. Stiles. In his Title page, he calls it myagraphia nova, sive musculorum omnium (in corpore humano factenus respectorum) accuratissime descriptio—situque naturali in Antis iconibus. &c. When in all his Book, there's no Icon for Anconæus, Subclavius, Triangularis, &c. Nor description

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description of the *Glutæus minimus*, of which he gives the Image, in his 32 Table, and altho' he pretend to describe *omnium hætenus repertorum, icones, usus, &c.* and tho' he hath taken notice from both the syllabusis, of Dr. Scarborough to Dr. Crown, of the *obliquus major cum Trochlea, et musculo Trochlari*, yet he hath given no figure, description, nor use of the *musculus Trochlearis*, lately discovered, nor of the *Quadratus Femoris*, altho' that he in both the syllabusis, aforesaid, unless he intend the *Quadrigeminus* for it, which he ought to have explicated, however *Quadratus*, is the more modern word.

He is so far from giving an accurate description, that he perplexeth, and confounds things, as in page 48. *Teres minor*, and page 49. *nonus humeri Placentini*: He makes them two distinct Muscles (as indeed they are,) but gives them one description, and the same use, as you may find by comparing leaf with leaf, for he makes them both depressors of the *os humeri*, and in his Synopsis, he maketh them one, and the same *nonus Humeri Placentini sive Rotundus minor*.

Octavus Humeri Placentini, sive Coracho

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Coracho Brachialis (for so he writes it in his Synopsis,) are two distinct Muscles: corachobrachialis is the nonus humeri Placentini (but he is ignorant thereof,)—he maketh them one, though in both the syllabus, he might plainly see, they were two, and accordingly of two different uses, for the first is a depressor, and the last an adductor.

He very disingeniously makes the octavus in both the syllabuses, to be an elevator, when as the learned Authors, in the original, and in their publick exercises of Anatomy, always delivered that the octavus humeri was a depresser. This mistake I believe he was lead into by Mr. W. Molins, Myastomia, Page 38. so unable is he to be an Author, and unfit ev'n for a Plagiary.

Of the nonus Humeri Placentini, he saith Folio 49.—inferitur acuto Tendine in collum ossis humeri: But in the Sculpt. Tab. 20. He plainly sheweth it, (rightly enough, for it is Placentinus his own cut,) in medio ossis Humeri. Of the octavus Casseri (i. e. Placentini) he saith Page 46. Per corpus ejus transit nervus quidam: Thus the Blind lead the Blind, Mr. W. M. Myotomia page 41. told him, that through the Body of

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his Muscle, doth pass a Nerve, but our
uide in his Figures (not knowing, or for-
etting that he had fixt it in the octavus
umeri, when he accurately described
hat Muscle,) sheweth it in his Icon Tab.
o. relating to the nonus humeri, which
very true, for its Casserus Placenti-
us's own Cut.

I shall detain you no longer in the Pre-
face, having much exceeded the common
ounds, what remains to be said against
im, shall be kept cold, only I must Apo-
gize: that if in our endeavour to cure
him of this Pruritus scribendi, or itch of
scribbling: Which thus busieth his Fin-
gers, and makes them scratch Paper, we
have acted smartly, himself must confess
S.A. And conformable to the method of
uring that disease, i. e. By painful sharp
Remedies, and folly being ever commixed,
we pursue the wisest mans advice, in using
Rod. Its true, we have been severely plain,
but not rude, (as he hath been to many of
his betters,) a very eminent Casuist of Bishop Tay-
our own, alloweth us to reprehend evil lor Grand
Persons in Language, properly expres- Exemp. p.
ive of the crime, which I think we have 247.
not transgress, by indecent reproofs, or un-
suitable words. I know no name for a Spade,
but a Spade, nor any extraordinary cour-
tesie

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**esie due to a man, who bestows himself with so little truth, or modesty, or offers that violence, and injury to mankind, in things of that importance to them, as hath done by perverting, and corrupting the means, and methods of their recovery, and preservation, from hurt, and those miserable distempers, to which they are so incident, and obnoxious, and the contrary, which, viz. Health, is accounted by wise men, the greatest temporal happiness.*

If where he playeth the Fool, and shews himself an Impostor, Thievish Ignorant, &c. we tell him so in plain English, I think he hath no wrong done him. If he can prove the contrary, that we have abused, or falsely accused him, let him make it out, and instead of a second part of Medicafter Medicafturs, shall have a retraction, and peccavi.
A FORM OF HIS OWN, which on occasion of the late hearing before a Person of Honour, between himself and our Company, was publicly read before his Face, and (as I am informed) therein acknowledgeth himself more weak and mean spirited than mine or any other Pen can express.

TH

Medicaster Medicatus.

The First Part.

Containing Animadversions on Mr. Brown's Books, of Preternatural Tumors, and of Wounds, being a Letter from a Country Practitioner.

S I R,

THat extravagant Curiosity, which so strongly inclined me to the perusal of new Books, (especially of Natural Philosophy, and the Art of Healing,) and hath heretofore given you the trouble to procure, and me the cost to purchase, all that come forth, is very much cooled and abated, by the disappointment I have lately met in some of them; not that I so much regret being deceived in my expectations, or of my mony and time; nor (which is worse) the fruitless trouble it hath occasioned my Friend, as I resent the indignity, and

B dispa-

disparagement, they have begotten to a noble and very useful Art, of whose reputation and interest I am very tender and zealous.

I am moved with indignation to find, that while Ingenious, and Inquisitive men, are labouring to improve and advance it, and its esteem in the world, by their excellent Writings, laborious Experiments, and useful Discoveries; so many meddling Fops busily interpose, and not only amuse, disturb, and discourage them by the gagling of their Goose-quills, but disparage the growing credit of the faculty, by their follies and falsehoods, to see so many bold Ignorants thrust themselves through the Press, with swollen Titles, under their nauseous fantastical Pictures, with which (like Ballads) they front, and lead in their empty Books, which no more answer the pretence of their Title Pages, than the excrements of a few bad do the Marrow of many good Authors, and come so far short of what they would imitate, or oppose, as they who have attempted to Ape our inimitable Duty of Man, or adventured to confute our Immortal Harvey.

Who

Who that's *Loyal*, or hath a due veneration for his *Prince*, can without abhorrence behold, the *Sacred* name of the *King* debas'd, and profanely mixed, with that of every *Quack-salver*, that dares assume it to make himself a Title, to see the *August Illustrious Character of Majesty* trampled on, and laid at the feet of every Empericks Effigies, who is but Audacious enough to style himself, His *Majesties Physician, Chirurgion, Operator, or Oculist*; though perhaps the Coxcomb be not fit enough, for a Toad-eater to a *Mountebank*. /

'To observe men of our profession write, as if they design'd to engross to themselves the Character, which *P. de Commynes*, and *M^o Sorbier*, generously bestowed on the whole Nation, what else meaneth the scurrilous *Conclavist*, the nonsensical *Gale-nopale*, the verbose *Polyrbizos*, the silly *Hilminthologer*, the no-bone fashion *Ala-mode man*, the snarling *Glow-worm*, the churlish *Topographer* of *B.* and other clamorous Witlings, whose writings serve that odious end and design; men who discover their own ignorance and ill natures, in attempting

to manifest it in others, as far above their reach, as the Moon from the barking Animals; such are *Culpepper*, and his Successor *Doron*, *Synopsis*, *Sermon*, and a world of *Cacata Charta* men, who I could name, beside the *Astrological Medicafters*, and *Whimsical Chymifts*, (those *Phanaticks* in *Physick*), who throw dirt in the face of the *Orthodox*, fill the world with much noise to no purpose; men that puzzle mankind with mysterious nonsense, and are as unintelligible in *Physick*, and as *Enthusiastical* in *Philosophy*, as *Jacob Behem*, or the *Rosie-crucians*. These are men I say, who seem of this design or fate, strive to outvie one another in *Ignorance*, as strenuously as if the prize of an Olympick Game were at stake, for the most obstreperous *Blockhead*, or clamorous *Fool* in print. /

Indeed we are not *singular* in such productions, all others have their *Impertinents*, their *Triflers*, their *Plagiaries*, their *Bathyllus's*, &c. the Press having, in this Age of *Monsters*, *Spawns* & *Prodigies*, and *deformities* in all kinds of writing. Divinity hath been abused by wangling *Commentators* perverse

perverse *Expositors*, and the damnable Doctrines of *Traytors*, *Hereticks*, and *Schismaticks*. The Scripture hath been made a Nose of Wax, to serve the turn, and justifie the Opinions and Actions of the most adverse Parties in the World, hath been urged to justifie *Parricide*, *Murther*, *Sacriledge*, *Rebellion*, and the worst of Villanies by our *Fanatical Covenanters*, and other Divines of the Faction, both in * *England* and † *Scotland*.

* See *Edwards Gangrenas*, *Dissenters Savings*. *Long Parliament Sermons*, &c.

† See *Ravillack Redivivus*, and the spirit of *Poperie* in the mouths of *Fanaticks*, &c.

The Law hath been publickly, and in print mis-stated, and perversely urged in behalf of *Treason* and *Sedition*, by the *Hunts-Postscripts*, and *Liberty of the Subjects*; a Book whose Contents are no less a contradiction than its Title; for *Statutes*, made against *Dissenters*, are there most impudently avowed not to concern them, and the very Act of *Uniformity* alledged in behalf of *Toleration* and the *Schism*. Instances of this sort of prevarications are innumerable, witness the many Pamphlets

that have lately swarm'd from the
Hive of

*Bull-fac't Jonas, who could Statutes
To mean Rebellion, and make Treason*
(*draw*,
(*Law*.)

History hath had its *Johnson*, who
in the Life of his Brother *Apostate*
Julian, hath not blushed to affirm,
contrary to known truth, (as the
Learned and Reverend Dr. *Hicks*,
Dean of *Worcester*, hath more clear-
ly proved in his *Julian*,) that the Ro-
man Empire was Hereditary; and
prevaricated notoriously, to form a
Topick, for an execrable design a-
gainst the Succession, and like a Mi-
nister of Peace, set us a cutting one
another's Throats.

Thus Truth hath suffered, in almost
all ways of writing, by the folly and
knavery of men, who like those na-
med in our English *Juvenal*.

— in *spight*
Of Nature, or their Stars will write.
And almost all Arts contracted scan-
dal, by the impotence, &c. of busie
Scriblers.

But among them all, none so de-
ceived my expectations, or gave such
a Rude stop to my longing fancy, and
in-

incautelous humour of buying new Books at a venture, as did two Tracts published by *John Brown*; the one of *Preternatural Tumors*, the other of *Wounds*, the Title the Author bore, the many *Encomiums* and *Imprimaturs*, (a new *French* mode,) from men of learning, discernment, and considerable figure, which prefac't and ushered them in tempted me to beleive there was somewhat extraordinary in them, but I found it over the left shoulder, and the man (maugre their many Plaudits, by which he endeavoured to anticipate, and delude his Readers Judgment,) to be like his Pictures, all forehead and flourish, face and feathers; so I laid him by, in a dark hole of my Study, to *hoot and catch Mice*, the natural Employment of such *Animals*.

This may seem a rude abusive Treatment, and bold Censure, to those who look no farther, than the sparkish Picture, and florid appearance of the man, and read not, beyond the wheedlings, precarious invitation of his Approvers, but let any Impartial Artist pursue him, and with an ordinary heed survey his writings,

if he find he deserves better usage, or do not discover him wretchedly Thievish, and notoriously defective, and ignorant, that he hath equal'd the most faulty Author, I will have that Imputation and Character, and suffer the chastisement due to him for abusing the world, and putting on them an indigested Fardle of other mens works, as his own.

Had he treated us as an Artift ought, written with the becomming qualifications of a useful good Author, and given us somewhat new, as did *Hippocrates*, and the first Writers, and those who even in this Age, have found new subjects for their Pens, as *Harvey*, *Malpighius*, and many *Columbus's* in *Physick*, *Chyrurgery*, or *Anatomy*; or had he corrected the errours, evinced the mistakes, explained the meaning, or supplied the defects of other Writers, as did *Galen*, and the many Commentators on *Hippocrates*, (beside divers Neoterick Authors,) had he abridged the copious, like *Dr. Read*, *Blasius*, or *Dr. Gibson*; had he collected the choice of many Authors, as did *Schenkius*, *Moronus*, *Burnet*, *Bonetus*, *Gualterus*, &c. had he

he strengthened the Principles, and confirmed the Methods of Art, by new *Theories, Experiments or Remedies*, like *Sanctorius, Willis, Quercetan, Scultetus, Viseman, Meckeren, Bartholine, &c.* and many more; had he accommodated constant Methods to new discoveries, or revived some obsolete, and worn-out way of cure, &c. grown undeservedly out of use, as hath *Sennertus, Blasius, Dr Harris*, and the Answerers of *Medela Medicina*, he had been praise worthy; and merited those Impertinent *Encomiums*, he prefixeth so fondly to his Books.

But, Sr, we see nothing like this, on the contrary his works are *twice sodden Cabbage*, nothing new, nothing *his own*, scarce a medicin, or an observation, or a notion but is ecchoed; nay he is so ridiculous a *Plagiary*, that he doth not represent fairly to us the things he steales, nor hath he for want of skill to choose taken the best to be had, among the Authors from whom he filcht, which is to me an argument of his low parts, and mean abilities; to steal the crudities, and corruptions of Books, argues that things of an ingenious nature, are not

not agreeable to him, and is like Childrens stealing Rattles and Bawbles, from among Jewels and things of worth, *secundum modum recipientis*. Thus I say, our Author is so unfit to write Books, that he gives us nothing new, all from others, and that generally, either of it self Ill, or made so by his awkward way of representation, impertinently and lamely used, not at all to the purpose. In short, *things old, stoln, and borrowed; things absurd, jejune, and nugatory, collected in a very rude (though he call it a new) method, or rather confusion, in a broken style and way full of Rambles, and strange Transitions, as if his wits were gathering Wooll, is (with Tautologies, silly Metaphors, and unintelligible Phrases) the composition of his Book, and the man (notwithstanding the pretences, and opinion of himself and friends, an Ignorant Plagiary and most Ridiculous Scribler.*

The Justice of this Censure, I will manifest to you very plainly without a rigid, or particular survey of all he hath written, and without squeezing or putting any thing to the Rack, and here I must profess copiousness of matter
which

which is usually an advantage, is become to me an Impediment. I am choaked with plentitude. He is so all over vanity, that I know not where to begin ; his Follies are so perplex, I know not how to unravel them, without being as Immethodical, and appearing as great a Bungler as himself. I will begin as he doth, and attack his *Compleat Treatise of Tumors*, which being the first broaching of his *Hog-s Head*, his fresh, and untired, Effort may be presumed most nervy and strong, and give us the greatest difficulty to encounter and subdue.

This Book we find by the Authors Picture, was written in the 35th year of his age, which I suppose is pointed to us, that we may admire the profound Sagacity and great abilities of so young a man. His Title-Page calls it a *Compleat discourse of Tumors*. *Compleat* either to distinguish it from others who have written defectively on that Subject, or else a slye suggestion, as if he had said all that Subject was capable of, or perhaps because it hath discoursed of all the diseases, compellated under those Titles; how
little

little it deserves that Character, on either of these accounts will be sufficiently demonstrated in the ensuing Pages, and that on the contrary its empty, defective, stoln for the most part from imperfect, erroneous, and obsolete Writings, abounding with vanities, errors, contradictions, nonsense, impertinences, and more faults, than any Book of its bigness, of a Subject so common and easy, and affording such plenitude of excellent precedents and guides.

Its scarce credible, that any man should be so blockish, as this, to obtrude on the World under those Titles, things so little deserving them; nor less surprising is it, to see a Book so full of Palpable errors, and manifest evidences of a silly Illiterate Author, containing nothing Ingenious or valuable, full of the Scum, and Crudities of their Notions, Medicines, and Observations, who were long since exceeded, and exploded, to see such things proclaimed *useful, commendable, ingenious, learned, elaborate, &c.* by men that knew better, and from whose Sagacity, his egregious errors, manifest faults, and aberrations,

errations, could not escape, (had they perused what they praised) is to me matter of *Astonishment*, and should be to them *occasion of shame, and repentance.*

We wanted one that could our griefs declare,
And thank our happy Stars, we have him here,
What's then thy due, who curest each malady.
Yet thy great Skill is such, ———

——— Thy work being perfect; ———
Were fam'd *Hippocrates* alive to write,
He from thy work, would humbly borrow light.

——— For having this *Learn'd Book*, men need no more. ———

John Gadbury, Student in Physick and Astrology.

Its strange that neither the *Stars*, nor Skil in *Physick*, could undeceive this Hyberbolical, Poetical, Astrological, Physical, Applauder, and teach him better than to think, this dull, empty, Scribe, deserved the praise he gives it, or that *Hippocrates* could, or would borrow from one who stole from himself, and those that ecchoed his Doctrine.

He dedicates this praise-worthy Peice to his *Uncle, Crop*, who (by what *Authority*, and good manners I know

know not,) he calls the chief *Chirurg*-
geon in *Norfolk*, to whom, and to his
 Readers, he makes rambling im-
 pertinent Epistles, using the same
 Tropes and vain glorious Ostentati-
 ons, he hath over again in his Book
 of wounds,—Impudence plum'd with
 various coloured Feathers, of Ignorance
 and Boldness,—this tract well deserves
 the study and practice of a young *Chirur*-
geon, who ought to read it soberly, and
 practise it constantly,—I have here
 acted the part of a faithful *Chirurg*-
geon—This is a Subject indeed not to be
 touched with every COMMON Pen,
 every Slip whereof, in some cases, may
 dislocate the Discourse, and cause a solu-
 tion of continuity, in the matter,—its
 leaves are not lined with froth, or Empe-
 rical Romance, but rather gathered,
 furnished, and delineated, with digested
 wholesom fruit, of LEARNING, ex-
 ample, history, most lively resembling the
 rose,—the Lading is well bestowed on our
 Vessel, having received your gentle Windes
 to blow on it, I question not its well sail-
 ing, and may be kept from the Shelves,
 and Rocks.—

Now after so many Encomiums,
 from such men as the President, and
 Censor

Censor of the Colledge, from Sr. T. B. Mr. Sarjent K. Mr. Daniel and the starry Doctor. Strengthened and confirmed by the Authors own kind approbation and applause of himself, and the *Minerva* of his *Mercurial* Brain, who but would have raised expectations, and look Sharp for some great and transcendent performance, but alas ! Its a birth of the mountains, great Cry and litle Wool, nothing but the Husk or Shell of some seed, whose kernel by length of time is turned into Maggot, or other noxious Insect; and being here by our Novice, noysily crackt, is exposed to Sale, as wholesome, good, new, fruit.

Although I am as great an admirer of the Antiquity, and usefulness of our Art, and would assert its Interest, and Reputation as much as any man; yet I am so much an Enemy to *Arrogance*, and a Friend to *Truth*, that I must expose him, when he reasons at so ridiculous a rate to illustrate it, and screws his pretences too high, as he doth, page 1. where he unreasonably asserts, *The Art of Healing, came into the world, almost as soon as man. For soon after his Birth was this found out,*

as

as both Reason and History make good. Page 2. And here also may we Epitomize, that Healing and Medicine were invented before other Arts—Now all the Reason produced to make this good, is an uncertain supposition, that primitively they were subject to diseases, and consequently put upon inventing Remedies; and the History is from *Genesis* 50. 2. where it is said, Joseph commanded the Physicians to Embalm Jacob.

As to the first; How doth it appear, they had ANY diseases in the first Ages of the world, one would think otherwise by their longevity; and I think Mr. Burnet hath rendred it more than probable, that before the Flood, they were very healthy, had a general *Eucrasia*, and *temperamentum ad pondus*. Dr. Brown in his *Garden of Cyrus*, page 1. gives an ingenious proof of the great Antiquity of Physick, because Adam had a Dormitive, when he slept, while God performed all the parts of Chyrurgery, in making Woman out of his side; but that's too Poetical. The Taylors will tread on our heels, with the same way of reasoning, and pretend near it if

In his *Theory of the Earth*, a Book of extraordinary thoughts, and uncommon inquiry.

if not equal Antiquity for their Craft, by the sewing of the Fig-leaves, and making Aprons. Others imagine, that after the fate of *Abel*, men berthought of Remedies for the accidents to which they saw themselves liable, but we have not the least footsteps, or colour of any such matter in *History*, *sacred or prophane*; we are told very early of *Musicians*, &c. but no where of *Diseases*, or *Healing*.

As to his Instance from *History*, viz. the Physicians Embalming *Jacob*, it's not at all to his purpose, being 2000 years after the Creation, as were the *Diseases* said to be among the *Egyptians*; as to his opinion, that *Healing* was invented before other Arts, it's not only destitute of proof but probability, at least where he refers, viz. the holy Scripture, where it's plain, that *Agriculture*, making *Tents*, *Musick*, *Artifice in Brass and Iron*, were soon upon the Creation, as is recorded *Gen. II.* but not one word of *Diseases*, *Hurts*, or *Healers*. Beside which, before the days of *Hippocrates*, it's probable there were only some Emperical Practisers, that all the skill lay in such hands, and methods,

rhods, as our Quacks, old Women, &c. with whom our Author is too angry to allow them Artists.

In all this, I do not detract from this modest Assertion, *That Medicin is a very ancient Art and practised by considerable men who were afterward Deified, as Apollo, the two Esculapiu's of Egypt, and Greece, as the most learned, Dr. Charleton* discourseth in the Preface to his first Cutlerean Anatomical Prelection.

Of such groundless Assertions, and Insignificant Harangues, pretending to shew the Origine, Antiquity, or Splendor of Inventions, &c. Of the Art of healing, (in which all, thats like sense or truth, is stoln, and corruptly transcribed from *Parey, Read, Woodal, &c.* He composeth his Chirurgical Introduction to this Treatise, which equalls, if not exceeds that which prefac't his Book of Wounds. Of which pray accept a few Instances.

Page 10. He bestirs himself to shew the similitude and semblance, the little World, Man, hath with the great one, pray observe the wit and Ingenuity of it, for I assure you, ITS VERY EXTRA-
ORDINARY

ORDINARY — his outward Wall resembles the Element of Earth, its next covering made of Spermatick fibers Imitates **WATER**, that fine Web, spun by the Almighty hand, which covers the brain, paints out Air, the Body of the brain it self, represents fire, this fountain sends forth many Rivulets, — its outward Cap very prettily resembles a faire Wood, clustred with young Trees. The **SALT** Tears which trickle from his Ey's carry a **LIVELY RESEMBLANCE** of Dew; Vapours obscuring his sight resemble Clouds and Mist; the noyse in the Ears, Winds and Storms; frothy Spittle carryeth the lively portraiture of Snow, as well as Coagulated or Conglobated flegm the representative of hail, a Coryza in the nose carries the similitude of Rain, sneezing resembles Thunder, and the redness of the eyes Lightning: is not the Sun seen in the native heat of the brain, as well as the Moon in its watry Element. Jupiter in its temper, as well as Saturn in its Melancholy, Mars in its choler as well as Venus in its flegm; into what extravagant Absurdities, doth this liberty of comparison, plunge a man? Is there any agreeableness, or umbrage of it, in the things
he

Did you ever
hear of Foun-
tains, and
Rivulets of
Fire, before
now?

he parallels, at this rate he might have resembled a man to any thing in the World, his great toe to a wheelbarrow, his nose to a carthorse; it had been more Ingenious. to have pursued the similitude, and made pissing in Bed the overflowing of *Nile* or a *Neitherland* Inundation, claps the burning *Islands* of *Stromboli*, *Vulcania*, *Aetna*, *Fuogo Sh.*—his Breeches, the Sulphurous, evomitions of those mountains, might he not have made a more pertinent Comparifon between Farting and Thunder, a string of thankers and the chain of mountains, which *Kircherus* faith binds, and hoops about the Earth or the Wind-Mill, and *Vertigo* in his own head, and the *Copernican* System of the Earths motion.

But trifling a part; let us seek somewhat serious, *Page 24.* He comes to define Chirurgery and thus he doth it. *A Parey telleth us, it is an Art which informeth with reason, how we may cure, prevent, and mitigat diseases, by help of the hand, but its more proper and essential definition is taken from eradicating diseases by Art, and manual operation.* Thus busily endeavouring to amend

Pareys

Pareys definition, he ridiculously gives you the same, in terms nearly alike, though less expressive.

Page 28. He saith a *disease is incurable three wayes, first when its so in its own nature, as the Elephantiasis. 2dly, When the Patient useth no proper means. 3dly. When the CURING one distemper threatens another.* As to the first, that the Leprosy is incurable, is notoriously false. 2dly. The neglect of means cannot properly be said to render a disease incurable, unless there be no difference between the power, and the will, which is as egregious nonsense, as to say, a man cannot do that which he will not; and thirdly the CURING of one disease threatening another, is direct nonsense, contradiction, and begging the question. For in the very Assertion its supposed curable.

Page 31. He saith, a *Chirurgion ought to be well Skil'd in Anatomy, for hinc discimus artem rectissime operandi & securitate inscidendi. It being as the chief Pillar, or Basis, on which Chirurgery planteth its foundation.* Now I cannot but admire, why if Anatomy be so very necessary, the chief
Basis

See the Catalogue of Authors, Page 55 56. which he recommends as the best Pilors.

Basis of Chirurgery, and its greatest Magazine, he hath so overweening a conceit of the ancient way of practice, when Anatomy was in its Infancy, full of defects, and errors.

At what a Wild rate doth he talk of humors, in his second Chapter, which consists of ridiculous Assertions, nonsense, and errors, and discovers both the great Folly and Theft of the publisher. I will only name some of them, presuming no Reader can want capacity to apprehend them, nor sense to perceive, where their vanity lyeth, Page. 35. He saith *they are more properly called humors, which are Juices made by the liver in the Sanguinary mass, for its nutriment, and thinning of the blood all over the Body, all those are choler, flegm, and Melancholy.* Page. 36. As the four humours do, work man into a good humor, so this (Choler) burneth him into a passion, Page 39. He saith Choler hath but few Spirits somewhat of Sulphur, most of Salt and Earth, bred out of the thinner part of the Chyles, Page 42. He makes three sorts of Sapor, in flegm, and adds as a fourth, its Insipidness. Page 43. He reckons as a first Species of Melancholy,

lancholy, *Bilis nigra* and a second *Black choler*. Page 45. He gives a Schem of humours, stoln from *Pareus Lib. 1. Cap. 6.* (one of the Crudest, and most erroneous things in that large Volum,) and asserts, that *flegm* serves the brain, the cold and moist parts, and in tast is either sweet, or Insipid. Is like Water, of a liquid consistence, and yet *Choler* attenuates it, *Melancholy* is painting Earth doth nourish the Spleen and prepares an acidness for PREVENTING the bloud. I profess I know not what he means by these last Assertions.

His general division of Tumors is not more rational and consistent. Page 47. He saith an *Abscess* oft followeth a *Phlegmon*, and yet cometh without an *Inflammation* premised. Page 51. He Computes malign *Ulcers* among *Melancholy* tumors, and *Aneurisms* among *Schirrus's*. He defines *Enchymomata*, and *Metasmata*, to be painful and dangerous effects of the *Arteries*, hapning by contusion of the *Abdomen*. Page 52. He lists *Epiplocele*, *Entero-Epiplocele*, &c. among Tumors bred out of humors. And defines a *Polypus* to be an excrescence growing out of the *Nostrils*, as if that were the only

Tom. I. cap.
3. de tumor.
præternat.

only part, to which they were incident. Page 55. He defines a Tumor to be a præternatural disease, very difficult because it hindreth contraction, and for this quotes Fallopius, without telling where its delivered. I find in that Author, a multitude of Definitions examined, and none like this, that which he gives as his own, is in these words. *Definitio ergo vera tumoris erat ista: Tumor est morbus instrumentalis simplex, in magnitudine extensa constans.* Why our Author calls it a disease præternatural, I know not, I think *Morbus* had never any such Distinction, nor are there any diseases that are natural. What he means by calling it difficult, because it hindreth contraction, I cannot Fathom.

At this wise rate, he proceeds, And hence it may raise in us a diligent enquiry hereof, how this first hapned, what may be the best and safest way to sayl herein, what the best order to observe, but before we launch too deep into the main Ocean, let us take and purchase such Pilots, as may safely bring us of from the Shelves, and Rocks, of fears and distrusts — Then after this nauseous

ous

ous preamble, *he recommends the stale writings as the best Guides.* Hippocrates, Galen, Ægineta, Albucas, Rhafis, Haly Abbas, Avicen, &c. — In pursuing him, you will find him ploughing with *Parey, Read, &c.* and filching from their writings, but he so confounds and disguiseth them, and makes such a rude disfigured Copy, that its not presently discerned, but if any thing be erroneous, and trifling in an Author, its so agreeable to his Genius, that he is sure to have it, as I shall further demonstrate anon.

His sixth Chapter is of Phlebotomy, (how pertinent here, I need not say.) Where he talks as if he had never heard of Circulation, or did not understand it, (perhaps the Author, he was dealing with, wrote before *Harvey*) many of his positions and directions being contrary to that Doctrine; among the veines usually opened, he mentions not the *Jugulars* — Page 82, he makes no difference between Digestion, and Discussion, and seems to understand neither, for he calls the Fire an Evacuation of a thin matter, gathered

C

in

in a part, by insensible evaporation, and that Digestives are hot and dry in the third degree, and of this Parts, and instanceth in *Mallows*, *Camomil*, *Ammoniacum*, *Lillies*, *Fenn-grick*, *Red-Roses*, *March-Mallows*, *Melilot*, *Meal of Beans*, *Barly*, *Lupines*, *Lin-Seed*, *Mucilage Plaister*, *Viola*, *Saffron*, *Goose-Fat*, *Butter*, *Milk*, *Night-Shade*, & *cujus contrarium*, its scarce credible, a man could so grossly err from the most common Rules of his Art, and such as are known almost to every Apprentice, being one of the first things they are taught; its plain he understands not the true *Chirurgical* notion of *Digestion*, the way of procuring it, nor the temper of Ingredients in most Common use for that end, for though he had delivered; that it must be procured by things hot and dry, in the third degree, he directs to many things of different, and some of the Contrary qualities; all that I have pickt out from him, being cold, moist, or temperate, and that this is no slip or oversight in him, but his firm and fixed opinion, consult *Page 88.* and *107.* of this same Book.

Page 95. He saith, we must not bleed far distant from the Part affected, by which I perceive he forgets or knows not that Phlebotomy is often made near the *Anoles*, and that leeching the *Hemorrhoids* is frequently and successfully used for pain, and other diseases, of the Head. Page 88. He blunders, and runs into strange absurdities, and contradictory affirmations, concerning that way of treating ripe Tumors, the signs of ripe suppuration he gives us in this distracted way — The Tumor offers it as a sign of its tending to suppuration, by its intenseness, and when pain, inflammation, &c. encrease, then use NO Digestives, but maturative Medicines, and if therefore we may procure the Tumor for this suppuration, and produce good laudable matter, we are to encrease the quantity of Native Heat, by such Medicines as be of a digesting faculty, the which ought to be of the Native Heat with the Part, these are to be applied from the beginning of its Augment to the end of its Vigor. — Certainly I should correct a Boy, who had seen a plaister-Box but two years, if he talkt in no better sort, than he in this

ligible ramble, wherein he so contradicts himself, and for want of a good memory, sense, understanding, and way of expression, doth run into the strangest and most absurd Directions, I have met.

At no better rate doth he deliver himself, Chap. 19. Concerning Cholter, of which he saith there are three sorts, Natural, Preternatural, and Unnatural, and talks so disagreeable, and contrary to what he had done on the same subject, Page 39. (though neither of them reconcileable to sense, or Philosophy;) as shews in him a very great disposition or strong fate to error, for he cannot be right in either Part of a Contradiction. Page 40. Cholter is excrementitious, unfit for Nutriment, an enemy to the radical moisture, and yet Page 45. It nourisheth Parts of its own temper, Page 18. It perfects natures works, is a Vehicle for nourishment 41. Its proper use is to render the excrements Fluxile 45. Moveth the expulsive faculties. 109. He denyeth it to have any bitterness or sharpness, I mean (quoth he) that in the Bladder of Gall, for else it would soon fret the guts in pieces, and beside

beside this, dayly experience sheweth, it is free from any acidity, for it dayly passeth thro' the kidneys, into the bladder, and then maketh its exit. Page 39. It hath in it no great quantity of Sulphur. Page 109. That which his Preternatural, though it doth not nourish the Body, yet it doth not offer any mischief to it, this is both unprofitable, and unnatural, and Preternatural, alway hurting the Body — at this most incongruous, senseless rate he confounds the things he treats of. I am very sorry to find a man pretending to be acquainted with Books, and to understand Art, should write so much like a stranger to both, as well as to Common sense, and letters.

His Discourse of Flegm in the Chapter of Oedema in every whit was as wild and extravagant, Page 123. In one place he saith, those Tumors never suppurate, in another that they do, here he affirms they alway possess remote Parts, and then gives an instance (stolen from Pareus) the only one he hath) of one on the lower Jaw, Page 132. He saith, a Schirrus is the only brat of Melancholy. If he mean as the words lye, to wit, that Melan-

choly hath no other brat, he contradicts what he had said, *Page 51.* If (as I believe he intended,) a Schirrus be the effect of Melancholy only, (one of them it must be) he hath contradicted that also, *Page 134.* Where he delivers, that that Tumor may arise from Flegm only.

Page 154. His Discourse concerning the Breasts, and production of Milk, is of the same sort, and for the most part contradicted, *Page 297.* In the one its made of Blood, in the other its pure chyle, and nervous Juice; so he discourseth of Cancers, which first he resembles to a Sea Crab, like whose claws it sticketh, and adhe-
Page 156. reth to the part so close, as a Key to a Door, **HAVING IN IT, by some REPORTED TO CARRY IN IT** exalted veins, — and at last he confesseth, this is more fabulous than true, and justifies its non-sense, — he tells us, *Page 159.* We may never expect to cure a Cancer, we ought not to meddle with Ulcerat Cancers, because by Galen held to be altogether incurable, neither ought we to attempt the cure of any other, but by amputation, which carryed with it great danger, & hazard as Celsus offereth, & yet immediately after all this positiveness, he
 not

not only spends many Pages in a Method for cure, but subjoins two stories, the one from *Hildannus*, the other from *Schenckius*, of two that were healed; from this last named Author, I find him very often stealing the Observations, he quotes, to back and confirm his several Chapters, he was a laborious Learned German Physitian, lived at *Friburg in Brisgom*, above an hundred years since, and published a vast Collection of Observations, Physical and Chirurgical, taken from all the Authors of any note, then extant. I know our plagiarist is stealing from other later Writers, as *Hildannus*, *Mat Glandorp*, and one or two more, but his greatest and vilest thefts are from *Schenckius*, though he seldom name him, but such Authors as he quotes from; This is manifest to me, because I find him take him errors and all, where he misnames [the Author or Chapter, or falsely represents the story, (as he sometimes doth,) our plagiarist swallows it *Verbatim*, as I shall have occasion to prove by many Instances. I desire also that you would observe, wherever I say he steals, that then

he names not the Author, where he doth fairly Cite the Book, I shall give it a more suitable Character.

Page 185. He saith *an Herpes* extends not only erodes the skin, but depopulates the subject flesh, Page 187. He gives you the story of one, which corrupted the whole thigh so vehemently, that the Chirurgion thought to have made Amputation. — I believe it was such a Chirurgion as himself, for where would he amputate, if all the member were infected, or to what end or benefit would it prove. When he distinguisheth between a *Gangreen* and a *Sphacelus*, Page 191. He saith, in the former the parts are alive, and that the later is a completion thereof.

I cannot pass by a novelty which he gives us in this Chapter, to wit, the History of a cure he performed on a gangrened leg, (as he calls it,) which because its his own, (an unusual thing in his writings,) I will take a particular regard to it. He ushers it in with this preamble — *For brevities sake, because I do not desire to swell up my book with TAUTOLOGIES, or commit to your reading, any thing you shall ELSEWHERE FIND*
PARAL-

PARALLEL,— who would think this should drop from the noddle of a man that had been so guilty of numerous Tautologies, and Impertinence, or had vended so many insipid stoll stories, but lets see this wonderful thing—a *vertuous Gentle-woman*, after a long sickness, had a very large great Inflammation seised her foot, *he* which very speedily spread her Leg, & got into the Thigh, with pain, heat, discolouration, & fever, my never to be too much esteemed Uncle, (he keeps much ado about this Nuncle of his,) being sent for, could not go; when I came, I found all those Symptoms, and consulted with MY SELF, AND REASON (it seems they are two distinct things,) and with this method, I got her loosed from the fears, and perplexities that threatned a Gangrene. I pray you, Sir, observe the manner how he relates this History, and the pertinence of the case here, together with the method which Mr. Brown, and Mr. Reason, after consultation had determined. His expressions are so palpably silly and weak, that I need not point to them, a prolix scribler affects brevity, a loquacious one disclaims Tautologie, and a most imparallel'd Plagiary affirms that he

C 5

desire;

desires not to commit to our reading, any thing elsewhere to be matcht, is like a Rebels pretending to Loyalty, a whore to Chastity, or a Theif, and Rook, to honesty. I do not deny the story to be unparallel, because its his own, and scarce to be matcht in any Author but himself, for impertinence, &c. What is there in it of a *Gangreen*, when only her fears THREATNED one. Its much to be wondred his awkward method had not made it such, the part was inflamed, had *Pain*, &c. And he anointes it with *Oyles*, which in *Page 122*. He had cautioned his Reader against, in such cases, by an instance, where a *Phlegmon* became a mortal *Gangreen* upon the use of them, now if a *Gangreen* was only threatned at he saith, and *Oyles* be apt to turn hot Tumors into that malady, he did not think this such, and if so, where is the extraordinariness of this imparallel'd history, or what doth it in this Chapter, and in a discourse on that subject. I confels considering his way of treating it, it was strange that accident had not betided the poor Patient, for, as he said, *Oyles add fuel to the flame*, and an inflamed arm was gan-

gangreen'd on the use of them, and yet he not only directs them as a remedy, and used them in embrocation, but mixed some with his *Gallymaufry Cataplasm*, composed of Ingredients, cold and hot, dry and humecting, adstringent and relaxing, repercussive and attractive, which would have served any intention as well as this, what effects it produced, seem very plainly confest, in the sequel of the story, and how much skill, the man and the reason that advised him, had, is also manifest, by applying a repercussive Ointment, and Poultice, to the critical metastasis of a disease, which ought rather to have been evacuated by Scarification and bathing, and expell'd by *Cardiack*, and *Aleixpharmacical sweats*, according to that common direction, *ubi natura movet, ibi move*. I pray you observe, that in most of my quotations from him, I give you his own words, (where I do otherwise, its not to his prejudice,) and in many places leave them naked, without remark or animadversion, because they are obvious, and that I am unwilling to stretch my letter to an exorbitant length. Thus

- I beleive its enough barely to tell you, That he compares the Brain to Fire and the Sun for Heat, Page 10. And yet in many other places, talks of it at a rate, as would chill a man to hear
- Page 13. him. So also, That the wheels and Instruments of our motions, from first to last, are lodged in our middle Region.
14. That the Mediastinum keeps up the
16. heart from falling. That the Pancreas is tyed to the Guts, as a Pillow or Prop, to keep up the Veines, Arteries, and Nerves. That cutting hare-lips belongs to the separative Part of Chirurgery, reducing Ruptures, and curing blindness, to the supplying Part. That
28. Album, or the Common white Ointment, doth Agglutinate, and Consolidate.
34. That solution of continuity must be removed, (as if it were a substance, and to be remedied by Ablatrix.) That
39. Choler, is bred out of the thin, hot parts of the Chyle, and hath no Spirits.
42. That insipidness is tastable. Page 51. That Aneurisms are Schirrus's, and malignant Ulcers a Melancholy Tumor.
57. That an Abscess is a substance converted into Pus, & that when white Pus is making, a fever and pain occur, Page 84. And yet atchieved without inflammation. That

HIPPOCRATES CHRISTIAN-
 NED *all Tumors Oedema. That Flegm* Page 66.
is the proper Instrument of the joints. 67.
That the great Artery is not descending
untill it be as low as the Navel. That 75.
Rue and Scordium are cold Anti-
dotes. That a hot intemperiety of the 119.
Liver breeds a plentiful quantity of
bloud, and a flux of humors to the face,
causing an Erysipelas there. That 178.
there is a double humor in a Carbuncle,
the one flowing, the other flowed. That a 191.
Gangreen is a disease consequent to the
effect, not the cause. That in an Unguis, 251.
Paulus, adviseth to sprinckle a little salt
in fine powder on it, mixed with the white
of an egg, and so applyed on Cotton or
Lint. That a pair of cold nippers or for- 256.
ceps, induce a Cicatrix. That a humor 289.
appearing outwardly is a most certain
sign of an Empyema. These and a
great many, more which I pretermit,
are wise sayings of ours kilful Author,
and need only be cited, and exposed.
Some more concise phrases, and
modes of expreffion, are Familiar to
him, as running soars calling in their
leakage, depopulating the flesh, a beathen
Christer a disease, &c. But I wave
them, chap. 29. He flourisheth in
 his

his discourse of *Amputations*; at a rate, that would tempt an unwary Reader to beleive, he hath been a man of extraordinary practice in war's, and experience in foreign Countreys, beside a particular excellency in that operation, but when you come to inspect his Chapter, and compare it with other Authors, or the most Common and vulgar way, you will find it less considerable than the worst of them, and that they signifie no more to instruct Youth, or direct an Artist, than the silly insignificant picture, which he saith doth give a lively portraicture of this operation, which its so far from being, that scarce any thing can be less descriptive, or more erroneous, for he paints the Chirurgion sawing upon the undivided flesh of a leg, obliquely over the calf thereof, and instead of a griper, you have a fellow that looks (*more than half scared,*) in the operators face, and instead of griping, leans upon the upper part of the patients knee, he makes a ligature above the Elbow, as if he were going to bleed him, and passeth his *knife* as far below it, no dress, or Instrument in

in the whole scene, save a *knife*, and a *saw* with the teeth wrong set, no dish of *Ashes*, *Rolers*, *Fire*, *Irons*, or other necessities common in that work, but the whole draught seems made by one posselt which the vulgar error, that Chirurgions, in taking off the limb, saw through flesh and all, his nuncupative Directions are such as no less tempt me to beleive him a stranger to the expert way of Amputation, for he saith, you must make strict bandage by a *Roler*, below the knee, and below that, divide the flesh, (is any men the wiser for these Directions) he calls a catling a dividing knife, and adviseth therewith to separate the membrane, (it should be the flesh) *between* the bones, but not one word of the *periosteum* on them, no other than a corrosive dress to the ends of the bone, then he directs to unctuous, and flabby dresses, ev'n to the end of the cure, which certainly can never cure the stump of a Leg, (of which he then discourseth,) for want of dryers and detergers, to suppress the *fungus* and *exuberant* flesh, and desiccate those stubborn difficult ulcers, which they alway result into.

More-

Moreover a man would expect from one of practice or skill, a better Testimony, than the dismembring a Child above the Elbow, which is the only one he doth (or perhaps then could,) produce *de proprio*, as which that of a mans great Toe had been as considerable an instance.

I find (him, as I have already hinted,) often mistaken in the Chirurgical notion of Digestion, and of the faculty of Digestive Medicine, *viz.* That they rarify and discharge matter *per poros cutis*, which is properly discussion, dissipation, or dispelling. *Digestion* is by all Artists known to mean suppuration or maturation, ripening or turning into *Pus* or *quittor* extravasate blood, lacerate fibres, or other matter cast out of the vessels. This every Boy knows to be the first Intention in curing wounds, and he himself hath so said in the 69 Page of his Book of that Subject, how different it is from his sense thereof in this place, and elsewhere, and how fit he is to write Books, who hath so bad a memory, and so wrong a Judgment, I refer ev'n to himself.

An

An *Hydrocephalus*, he saith, is to be cured by insensible evacuation, as being that which he much better approves of than sensible; **BECAUSE** its neither so safe, nor so secure — Jesu ! He is so great an enemy to sense, that he will not endure it in his practice, how then can we expect it in his writings, I perceive now the reason for all the errors, non-sense, and falshoods in his Books i. e. because things less safe, or secure, are with him most eligible; was there ever such a reason given before, or any thing prefer'd on such a principle? Well, dear Squire, next Edition of Bakers Chronicle, thou shalt be recorded for one of the men of note, in *Charles the Seconds time*; should he endeavour to excuse his perverse passage, by pretending it a slip of his pen, or that he meant that the sensible was the less safe way, how came he to overlook it, when he corrected the Errata of the Press, or what makes him speak so kindly of a *Paracentesis* in the same Chapter, which he concludes with five stories, all stoln from *Schenckins*, *Obs. med.* and mostly represented his wonted Page 9. way,

way, in that from *Leonellus*, puer, a young child. *Scissura apparebant aperta*. You might see the sutures through the Scalp. *Causa istius* — propter obstetricem, vel propter nutricem qua quandoque in extractione foetus, vel in nutriendo, vel in fasciendo caput, stringunt ultra modum, "The cause of which was occasioned by the Mid-wife, and the Nurse, the one in extracting the child from the womb while the other did second it by compressing its head, exprimitur humiditas illa, quae est in Cerebro, ad exteriora cranii inter acutum, et cranium, & sic intumescit caput vehementer. The humidity it self, which was in the brain, came to the outward covering of the head, and thither pressed out its humidities, and this was the occasion of this tumified head.

After the same wise exact manner, he translates the fourth story, puerulus nuper natus, a Child *nutrici imperavimus, ut victus ratione exsiccante uteretur; Illamque saepius purgavimus cum Pil. Hiera*. "He commanded the Nurse that HE might have a drying Diet. It was often times purged with Pills of *Hiera Picra*. — Thus what was said by

by the Author to be given the Nurse,
 is by the plagiary said to be given
 to the Infant, which at once sheweth
 his skill in Latin and Physick, for
 none but an Ignorant in both, could
 so mistake, & think that Pills, & such
 a Pill, could be swallowed by an
 Infant, for such in the Original
 Author, the patient is said to be.
 The Fifth History of this Chapter,
 which our filcher quotes from *Mon-*
tanus de Infant. Page 8. is truly in
Hieron. Montanus de Infant. Prag. Page
 8. and thus translated. *Vir qui furna-*
riam exercebat. A Smith *cum tenuissi-*
ma victus ratione. By keeping every
 kind of a thin Diet, but to put his
 Skill in Physick and Latin beyond
 all question; consider his Chapter of
Cataracts Page 240. Where he af-
 firms, that they arise from thick and
 humid vapours arising from the Stomach,
 and so getting into the substance of the
 Brain, are from thence sent and diffused
 into the Eye, and at length do there con-
 tract its concretion; and as Platerus
 doth observe, it groweth in length of
 time to the thickness and hardness of an
 Excocted Egg, (so he renders *tandem*
albuminis oui excocti instar diuturnitate
albescat.

P. Forest.
 obs. med.
 lib. 8. obs.
 29.

So the like
Page 324.

albescat & induretur. Which words are in *Schenckius*, who (as doth our Author) quotes them from *Forestus*, in whose works I can find nothing like it,) and among other remedies, Page 243 he directs to this *Pill* as a *purgative*. & *Syrup. Pill. sine quibus, I sc. Pill. Cynoglo. half dr. ol. feniculi. gr. iiij. Syrup. Beton q. s. F. Pill.* — a *Cataract* in the Eye, as big and hard as a boyled Egg, generated by *Fumes* from the *Stomach*, carryed through the *Brain*, and to be purged off by an *Opiat Pill*, (*Narcotical* enough to make a man sleep out his Eyes, rather than *Purgative* sufficient or proper to carry off a *Cataract*) are things which no Man of the least Skill, (if be he in his wits,) would assert, and too plainly discovers our Author doth not understand the things he writes of, nor the Author he writes from, although he pretend to both. In the same Page, where he gives you this admirable *Pill*, he presents you with a *Collyrium*, made of Juice of *Ground joy*, *Caelandine*, *Daizies*, *Rose-water*, and *white Sugar Candied*. Which in the *Margent* he calls his own. I cannot judge it a proper Medicine, to dissolve a

Cataract.

Cataract, nor to have the qualities he ascribes, viz. *attenuating*, and *penetrating*. I take the ground-Ivy to be very binding, and for that faculty celebrated in *Dysenteries*, *Hæmoptysis*, internal Wounds and Ulcers, the *Rose-Water* and *Sugar*, cannot pretend to it, and the *Celandine* (be it which sort it will,) and *daisies*, have it too weak to perform such a cure, by dissolving a suffusion in the Eye, the Medicine is Common, and good in *Ophthalmies*, *Epiphora*, &c. And to be found in many Books; but by none that I know, commended in this case, wherefore I must leave the honour of that, to our skilful Author; he doth not shew how to discover a mature Cataract, or one thats fit for the Instrument; not the true or intelligible way of couching, he calls this operation, the only piece to be admired of all Chirurgery, he gives an Impertinent story of the mischeivous effects of a rotten Apple, and makes a false quotation from *Riverius*, as additional proofes of his skill and sincerity, and concludes with a silly useless picture, page 245. Which he calls (according to his wonted vanity,)

ty,) a lively portraict of the operation, with all the necessary Instruments belonging thereto. When there appears nothing, but one man poaching another between the *Canthus* of the left Eye, and the Temple, and not one Instrument delineated, nor the other Eye bound fast, nor any sign, that he who directed the Graver, understood the operation.

Page 236, he sets down, as from *Hercules Saxonia*, a Story stoln from *Skenekius*, wherein (according to his wonted way of nonsense) he delivers, that a Woman having the Disease called *Tinea*, by lotions recovered her health, but in the INTERIM, she endured continual pain and Fever, of which she died. — Recover of a Disease, and in the interim dye of its effects! recover health, and in the interim endure continual, and deadly pain, Fever, &c. Is no more agreeable to sence, than it is to the original. *Vide obs. 3. de Cute Capitis lib. 1.*

Page 256. Speaking of *Polypus Foriceps*, he declares, that they perform 4 Intentions of which *Cicatrizing* is one. Its the first-time I ever knew, that done by a cold Instrument. But mark his

his Explanation, it apprehends, and draws forth like forceps, and thirdly separates the Polypus, from the Bone, and for the 4th or last, (which was inducing a Cicatrice) we throw up a Powder, and thus, quoth he, I have shewn you all its 4 intentions. To this he adds a Figure of the Instrument, (no way like that of the Inventor † *Fab. ab † Tabula 3d. Aq. Pendente*, (though Mr. Cook says he gives none,) nor that in * *Sculpte- * Tabula 9.* tus, which are the onely two, I know, extant of that sort. How unfit for this work, I shall have occasion to shew you by and by.

That heap of foul errors *Page 258.* concerning *Glandules*, I forbear to expose, till I see how he mends the matter, in his *adenography*, and tract of *struma's*.

Page 260. He tells us, a *Woman* had a *Parotis*, in which the matter was plainly prepared, but the tough *Skin*, kept it in longer than it should, at length it broke, the *Patient* falls into *Swoonings*, little or nothing comes from the *Abscess*, and she died: Hence may the *Chirurgeon* learn that they do not break *Abscesses* of the *Emunctuaries*, or their *Neighbouring Parts*, until they of their
own

own accord do break—Bless me, what a Preachment is here ! The Apostume break, nothing came out ! The Skin behind the Ears so thick, to suppress a Mature Abscess ! And from all this to infer, that its not good to break such Tumors by Art ! When in all probability, the want thereof destroyed the Patient, is strange History, a very absurd reasoning. Thus again Page 261, advising how to cure an *Epulis*, or *Fungus* of the Gums, he saith, *that which is not painful may be revelled, the manner of which may be this way acted and perform'd, by tying a double Thread about it, and bring the same every day streighter, until you have wholly eaten it away*, he makes no difference between Revelling and Extirpation, nor Incision and Erosion.

Page 265.

By his Chapter of *Struma's* and *Scrophula*, I foresee how fit he is to write an entire Volum on that Disease, he saith *Scrophula* is a *Wen*, and *Struma* the *Kings Evil*, and immediately subjoins, *Scrophula* is soft, and *Wens* are hard. As if they were two, which just before he had made one, so Page 281. *How their Tumors are Translated from*

from one place to another, attribute chiefly to the Nerves in their Operations, these being most proper Messengers, to carry to and fro. — This is not said like one that understood the Nerves, nor is the Chapter written, as if he knew either the causes, or remedies of the disease it treats of, for he saith nothing of what was most suitable to a Chirurgical discourse thereof, viz. manual operation, designedly omitted perhaps, to make it a COMPLEAT Treatise. I take the less notice of this Chapter, because I expect a greater occasion from his Treatise of that disease.

Page 281. the second quotations here, are stoln from * *Schenkius*, † or † *Riverius*, that of *Etius* falsly said to be the 5 cap. lib. 6. Instead of lib. 15. cap. 6. Truly I have sought in *Etius* both in his Chapter *de Angina*, and where he relates the vertues of *Agarick*, and can no where find what these men say, as from him. *Agaricum occultos Abscessus absorbere, vel foras materiam evocare*, which our plagiary thus renders, *Agarick doth suck up hidden Abscesses, AND draw them outward; monniquene Illam statim deglutiret.*

D

He

* *Obs. med.*
Page 210.
† *Pract. lib.*
6. cap. 7.

he was ordered not to swallow it, he other waies spoyles the story, by adding water to the gargle, and divers omiffions, that made it considerable.

Page 283.

The Tonsils or Amigdals, he saith, are made, or framed, out of a cold concreted, oleaginous, and malleous substance, save only that its thicker, and more firm, and this he saith is allowed by Dr. Wharton, Adenographia, that he understood not (though he would Ape,) that excellent and Learned Author, pray consider his description of those Glands

cap. 22. Substantia similis tonsillarum friabilis, & quasi granulata est, instar

* From

hence he saith they are malleous.

* mellis, aut olei frigore concreti, nisi quod firmitus cohereat, & veluti membranea connexione. Est similiter coloris subflavi, tactui mollis, coctione tamen induratur, quippe dum cruda est, spongiosa, & porosa conspicitur, eam vero porositatem coctione amittit. This he proceeds to translate. They are of a yellow colour, soft in touch, but in being boyled hard, spongy, and porous.

Page 289. He delivers as a most certain sign in a Empyema, that some humor appears outwardly, lodging betwixt the Ribs, and the exterior parts, or its discerned

discerned by its Tumor, and after he hath very weakly treated of the disease, omitting the best through common Remedies, and exact way of apertion, he gives us a curtailed story from *Riverius*, in most parts of it falsely represented and abridged, it being no where in the Original, That the Patient was able only to walk upward, or that the Abscess after it did break inward, did also break outward.

Page 294. He saith, Tumors of the Diaphragma are made of hot matters, and in the next Page saith, Phlebotomy is no way proper, because the Peccant matter is cold, in the end of the same Chapter, he saith, HE once saw in a Gentleman, a Tumor bred in the Diaphragm, out of crude and thin bloud, in which pain and difficulty of breathing, a hard and small pulse, were present, the matter & humor was cold, & tough and crude.

—This he relates, as if it were his own, when its manifestly stolen from *Schenkius* Page 277, bating the contradiction and nonsense, viz. That the humor was thin and yet tough, the pulse hard and small, and that for the performance of this disease, there is required pain, difficulty of breathing, a hard, small pulse, little or nothing

1. 81300.

Page 310.

Changing it self, his account of a *Gonorrhea*, and its causes, is as full of absurdity, and mistake, as is that of *Ruptures*, viz. *That they dwell in the Hypogastrick Region.* — Have their lively formes and shapes, in the Tumors of the *Testicles* — other humors have allowed them three Causes, as being bred out of an influx of humors, decumbency of parts, or congestion — the *Testicles* being the chief causes, and effects, of most of those *Ruptures*. — After many such wild assertions, he falls into that common errour, concerning the *Testicles*, that they are *Glandulous*, and for it quotes *Celsus*, lib. 7. cap. 28. Where is no such thing, its an unhappy quality, that (as in this case) where every Anatomist might have been cited as an evidence, he chooseth one, that comes not up to his case, and can give him no help; the place he meaneth, must be the 18th not 28 chap. for that only treateth *de testiculorum natura*, &c. And therein he hath these words. *Igitur testiculi simile quiddam medullis habent, nam sanguinem non emittunt, & omni sensu carent.* This is all the Description he gives of them, and no where

where he saith they are *Glandules*, or *Glandulous*, I know Dr. Wharton lately so describes them, as did *Galen*, *Fallopins*, *Riolan*, *Spigelius*, *Veslingius*, *Highmore*, &c. But A. D. 1667. *Reyners de Graef*, an inquisitive Anatomist, of *Delph* in *Holland*, in his most Exact and Ingenious Treatise, *De virorum Organis generationi inservientibus*, as also in his *defensio*, and Letter to the *Royal Society*, *Philos. Transact. Numero, 52.* (where you have the Experiments of Dr. King, confirming that of Mr. Graeff,) hath most unanswerably confuted that Opinion, proved it a mistake, and demonstrated, that the *Testicles* destituted of the *tunica Albuginea*, are only a congeries of *Vessels*, and their *Liquors*, without any *parenchyma* — congeries minutissimorum vasculorum semen conficientium, quae si absque Ruptione dissoluta sibi invicem adnecterentur, facile viginti ulnarum longitudinem excederent — illa enim, qui testas corpora Glandulosa pronunciant, vehementer errant, quando quidem in toto teste minima quidem pars glandula conspiciatur.

Adenogr. C.
28.

How he swerves from the right

D. 3

notion

notion of *Hemorrhoidal Fluxes*, and the Anatomy of that part, will be very plain to him that will compare it with the very just and ingenious account Mr. *Wiseman* gives thereof, page 212. And although our Spark impudently affirmeth, that Modern, as well as Ancient Anatomists, allow of his Description of their Origination, let him shew one, since the Circulation, that doth so; or that saith, the *Hemorrhoid Veins* pour forth their blood, or that the blood which is there spewed out, cometh from the *Porta* to the *Anus*; and I will confess there hath been one beside him in the world, that hath talkt at Random, and without Book, as he doth in this Chapter, p. 374. And therefore it is necessary, that the melancholy blood should this way be discussed; for by this passage only is Melancholy best discussed, and the Schirrus of the Spleen cured. So page 311. The Testicles have a *VERNACULATIVE FACULTY*, of attracting and educating the spermatick matter, from all parts of the body, page 315. If you perceive a soft Tumor in the Inguen, suspect a *DILATION*, being made by the Intestines; a Bubo in the beginning BE-
 ING

ING hard, especially BEING venereal, it being a Rupture—page 324. he calls a decoction of *Osmond Royal*, *Rupturewort*, *Comfry-Roots*, *Bistort*, *Aniseed*, *flor. Hyperici*, made in Red Wine (all which are Adstringent) sweetned with Syrup of *Comfry*, a PURGING APOZEM. Page 327. He directs to melt *Olibanum*, *sang. Draconis*, *bolus Arm.* *Mastick*, *Aloes*, *Mummy*, and *Thus*, over a gentle fire, into an *Emplaster*, which it will as soon do, as *Brickbats*. Page 329. He calls, *Half an ounce of Syrup*, mixed with nine ounces of a *Liquor*, an excellent Syrup; errors that an Apothecarys Boy of one years standing to the Pestel and Mortar, would have more sense, than to be guilty of.

Page 333. He directs to put the Patient to bed, with his head supinely or downward; his whole Chapter of *Sarcocoele*, is defective and erroneous, both in the notion of the disease, its cause, remedy, &c. as also that of an *Hernia Humoralis*, page 258. so he contradicts and blunders, page 365. defining a pestilential *Bubo*, to be a tumor long, and moveable, sharp, with a mucronated turbination IMMOVEABLE, and
D. 4 deeply

deeply fixed in the Glandules, concomitant with a putrid Fever, wherefore bleeding is very requisite, and in purging be sure you mix, &c. speaking of vesicating in the Plague, he saith, they may be used, if your Patient lives to use them, but its very rare, for they seldom are cured, they dying the first day. Page 384. Revulsive MEDICINES are hot and ATTRACTING, viz. Scarification, and Friction, and Nodes are bred from a hard Flegmatick Flegm. If the perusal of this sort of nonsense, be pleasant to you, the end of the 390 page, the beginning and middle of the 391. will afford you delight.

I am already weary with raking in this heap or confused mass of error and absurdity, and almost tired with the unpleasant Employ of exposing and chastizing this wanton Ignorant. It's of no more credit than to correct a Boy, and not a whit more difficult than to castigate a Cripple, nor indeed more pleasant than to pore in a Dunghill; I will therefore end with this Book, after I have given you one or two remarks more, out of many under my Eye. Page 317. he saith, Women for the most part are troubled with

with a *Bubonocoele*, because the *Womb* falleth down from the *Uterus*, and so doth produce an *Hernia Uterina*. What he meaneth by that nonsense, that the *Womb* falleth from the *Womb*, is to me, and perhaps to himself, unknown; but by it, and his way of reporting the Observation from *Fabritius* (tho' he says not which) of a prolapsed *Uterus*; it's manifest, he doth not understand the true History of that Disease, but with the Ancients, and many Moderns, thinks the Real *Matrix* appears in the *pubenda*, and is the esse of that protuberance, called (though very corruptly, and improper) *proci-*
cidentia Uteri.

There was scarce any over-sight, or mistake the Ancients were guilty of, that is more strange, and to be admired than this, that so many intuitive men should see the number of Vessels, that terminate, and are fastned to the *Womb*, and must be unavoidably broken in its proper prolapsion, and consequently great extravasations of *Lympha*, *Blood*, &c. be thrown into the *Abdomen*, that men knowing the number and strength of the ligaments, &c. which fasten that bowel,

lib. 11. cap.

27.

* *Prax. lib.*

15. cap. 14.

† *Sennertus**Platerus**Zacutus**Benevenius.**Wierus**Avenzoar*

vide de Graef

*mulier. org.*cap. 10. *Joh.**meckeren**obs. chir.*

54.

and frequently seeing the utmost force of a man, used to extract a *Child*, *mola*, *secondine*, &c. without begetting the *exitus*; nay, (which is more strange,) that they should write not only that they have seen Women, *cui uterus plurimum prociderat*, *gerentem in utero*, as doth **Trincavella*, † *Riverius*, &c. but that after part, sometimes the whole Womb, hath fallen out, and been extirpated, the Women have not only recovered, but conceived, (as is to be seen in some of their **Observations*;) and yet be so blind, not to see the absurdity, or discover the mistake, is to me a very great wonder.

Ambros Pary, a man intuitive, sagacious, learned and bold, a good Anatomist, and excellent Chyrurgion in his time, giveth the History of the Dissection of a Woman, from whom the whole Womb (as they thought,) had been extirpated; and finding unexpectedly in the *Abdomen*, a substance like it, (though indeed it was the same) he is content, and pleased with calling it the effect of natural Industry, to supply the want of that which they had cut away thus; (*such*

is

is the power of Opinion, and force of Education, even over wise men,) by a slight piece of fancy, and groundless conceit, he conquered and solv'd the many difficulties, that attended those *Phænomena*; particularly how the *Testicles* should appear in a Womb prolapsed, since the *Uterus*, if it fall out, must be inverted, and consequently all the *Oviaries*, *Fallopian Tuba*, &c. be buried and lie hidden.

But that after the mistake hath been long discovered, the truth for some years found out, and published by men of note; nay when *Skenchius* (our Authors great Intimate) had published the History of a Woman, *qua cum uteri procidentia laborans, concepisset*, our Writer of compleat Discourses, should be ignorant thereof, ¹ *lex. meat.* would be yet more strange, if such ² *obs. med. chir. 3.* incorrigible Ignorance were not common to him, and took off the wonder. ³ *Prax lib.* *Procidentia Uteri, est Relaxatio tunica* ⁴ *cap 10.* *interna Vagina, qua per pudendum pro-* ⁴ *mul. organ. cap. 10.* *labitur*, is the definition of ⁵ *Blancard*, ⁵ *in vestling. anat. cap. 7.* and the sense of ⁶ *Rhoonhuysse*, ⁶ *obs. chir.* ⁷ *Barbet*, ⁷ *54.* ⁸ *De Graeff*, ⁸ *Blasius*, ⁹ *Meckeren*, ⁹ *Spigel anat. 00 f. 20. 53;* ¹⁰ *Kirkringius*, &c. which last save one, and *Rhoonhuysse*, have put the thing beyond

beyond dispute by divers Observations; particularly one of a Woman, from whom was cut off a prolapsion of a monstrous bigness, and a ligature left above the incision, the Woman dying in four daies, divers, who saw the operation, were at the dissection, and though men of the erroneous opinion were convinced by seeing the entire *Uterus*, the *Ovaries* &c. remain in due place, and in the midst of the *Vagina*, the unhealed place of extirpation, with the ligature about it.

The Women of *Holland* being generally of a large size, Phlegmatick and full of moysture, their bowels more lubricous, and slippery, and (according to Common Fame) their *Vulva's* higher, and lower than others, none may be presumed more incident, than they, to a prolapsion of the real *Uterus*, (if such could be) and consequently those Authors, being all of them of that Country, and eminent Practizers, could not be Ignorant thereof, or deceived into a wrong opinion. I once dissected a Woman, who dyed of an *Ascitis*, which had vexed her

two

two years, and had for ten months a very large prolapsion, two Physicians were present, and saw the womb entire, and that the Tumor was a *Sarcoma*, or excrescence of the inner coat of the *Vagina*. I have been called to a Woman with Child, who hath had this accident very largely, and I know another, Mother of divers Children, that alway since her first bringing forth, had a small prolapsion in her last month, after Conception.

But to return to our Author. *Page 378*. Begins his Chapter of *Aneurisms*, in treating of which, he omits divers necessary things, and commits many extravagant ones, and that not only in the manner but matter of his discourse, which I shall have occasion more at large to canvas, when I come to consider his Notions thereof, *Page 280*. In his Book of wounds, there he tells us, that *some allow inward Causes*; and reckons as such **CONTUSION, CONCUSSION**, *Intenseness, and Obstruction*; these being accounted the chief inward Causes. An Absurdity and Tautology that would make a School-Boy Blush —

Contusion

Contusion, Concussion, the chief inward Causes, and not one word of *Erosion, Impetus, Plethora, &c.* Which are common, and very considerable ones. — Some (quoth he) also add *melancholy blond* as a Cause, but the most usual sign of its Causes, is drawn from the Ignorant Chirurgions pricking too deep — the two scopes of cure, are *Pharmacy* and *Chirurgery*, the first are convenient *Ligature*, (excellent *Pharmacy*) and *Lead*, strictly bound over the part. If it be large, and in the *INGUEN*, expect no cure, Page 378. Large *Aneurisms* NOT hapning in the *GROYN*, or head, are accounted mortal. 380. *Ligature of the Arterie in an Aneurism*, is dangerous, troublesome, painful, and seldom brings any benefit to the patient, I would rather have *Amputation*. — at this perverse rate, he amuseth them that cannot understand him, and misguides those who think they do, and this not only by his pen, but his pencil; his pictures may please youths, profit them they cannot. Page 166. He pretends to shew by *Sculpture*, the manner of *Amputating a Cancerate Breast*, but gives you nothing like it, save

save a Woman drest very modish, sitting in a chair, and a man with a Pencil, as it were marking, or writing on her Breast, which is half covered with her cloaths, not in any posture, or is there any Instrument fit for the operation. Just so he gives a lively portraicture, (as he calls the picture *Page 245.*) of *couching a Cataract*, that looks nothing like it, but as if one were going to bleed another in the Temple; his *lively picture* expressing the manner of Amputating large Limbs, *Page 205.* I have already examined. *Page 256.* He shews himself as unable to draw after anothers figure, or depaint pictures, or stories, (especially Latin ones,) this is manifest in that of *Aqua Pendants Polypus Forceps*, which are not at all like the Original, or that in *Sculptetus*, nor his own Description, for the edge of the curved end, which should cut through the *Pedunculus* of a *Polypus*, and ought to be sharp for that purpose, is delineated thicker than the edge of a *mill-crown*.

Thus, Sir, in defence of my censure, and Apologie for my caution,
in

in buying books at all adventures. I have freely imparted to you those observeable faulty passages, which I found in Mr. *Browns* first Book, that bawlt me; There remains only that I shew, how little it deserves the title of being *Compleat*; what Impertinent, and superfluous Chapters it contains, and how far from having those many excellent, modern Observations, said, in the Title-Page, to conclude most Chapters.

It cannot be a *complete Treatise* of Tumors, because it treats not of all the diseases properly so called, and very defectively and erroneously of those it doth, the later I have sufficiently evinced; as to the former, he omits *Priapismus*, *Polypus Cordis*, *Arthritis nodosa*, *Anchylops*, and some Tumors about the eyes. *Spina Ventosa*, *Variola*, *Hypersarcosis*, *Testudo*, *Phymosis*, *Paraphymosis*, *Gangleon*, *Thymi*, *Crysta*, *Condyloma*, *Exitus ani*, *Procidentia Vagina & Uteri*, *gutta Rosacea*, *Elephantiasis*, *Impetigo*, *Ecchymosis*, *Varex*, *Pernio*, *Furuncle*, *Epy-nictis*, *Terminthus*, *Tympany*, *Gibbosities of the joints in the Rickets and Gowt*, Tumors Symptomatical to wounds, and

and Contusions, Tumors of the Collumella, or Uvula, abscesses of the womb and vagina in Child-Bed, Warts, Corns, Scorbutick Tumors, intumescency of the Spleen, and many more, to be found in other Writers on this Subject.

His Impertinent Chapters, treating of Subjects not properly comprehended among Tumors, are that of Phlebotomy, Ulcerate Cancers, Herpes exedens, Tinea, Cataract, Gangreen, and Spacelus, because they are often without swellings, and use not to be computed among them.

His Observations, are some of them quoted (though stoln at second hand) from Galen, Hippocrates, Paulus, Albucasis, Aetius, Celsus, Haly-abbas, Rhasis, &c. and such as were very ancient; the rest are either from Vigo, Schenkius, Aqua pendente, Bauhinus, Benivenius, Fallopius, Hildanus, Forestus, Guido, Laurentius, Lusitanus, Flacentinus, Tagaultius, Pareus, Vigierius. Who, (and their contemporaries,) he calls the Ancients. Page 216. of his Book of wounds, many of them wrote above 200, most of above one hundred years since, all of them

them before this age, there then remaines, as truly modern, of all his Catalogue; only *Bannister*, *Crook*, *Read*, *Wharton*, and *Barbet*, the two former are accounted old, and long since dead, so is *Dr. Wharton*; and *Dr. Read*, but allowing them modern, and add *Barbet*, they have not yeilded him one in ten of his Observations, and *Schenckius* more than altogether, so that contrary to his *Mounte-Banck Title-Page*, instead of most of the observations being modern, they are almost all old, yea very Ancient.

His Book of *Wounds*, we find written when he was a year older, tho' not a jot wiser, than when he hatcht that of Tumors, one years experience hath not strengthened his reason, added Nerves to his Judgment, or bettered his acquisitions; we find some alteration in his face by the picture, but not a whit in his abilities by the discourse, although with his wonted vanity, he calls it also *Compleat*. Indeed he runs his Chapters into as great a number, and the Treatise into as many divisions, as I have met in any Book, mincing them
so,

so, that he gives us one Chapter concerning wounds of *Arteries and veins*, and another for wounds of the *veins and Arteries*, and hath scarce avoided giving one for the cure of this thigh, another for that; one for the first, another for the second toe, of this or that foot. *Who they are that divide the art, into so many parts*, he tells them, Page 136. I know some others have been very nice and particular, I wish our Author had out-don them in other things, that he might justly claim the Epithite, he hath given his Book, surely we have had in our own age, and Mother-Tongue, Books of wounds, less incompleat, (unless unnecessary division, be a perfection,) and our presumptuous Ignorant, venturing to appear on the Stage (like *afarce*, following an excellent *Comedy*) after those, whom he was not able to imitate, much less excel, deserves to be hift off again.

How fit he was to perform the promise of his Title-Page, and write Books, he gives you an early demonstration, in that *Farrago*, which he begins with; and calls *Chirurgical Institutions as touching wounds*, than which

viz. cap.
60. 61.

which perhaps there never was so confused and impertinent a thing; words jumbled together like lots, and thrown out by chance, would cohere as pertinently, and as much to the purpose, as this *gally mawfry*, a pretty teacher of young Chirurgeons, that had need be taught himself the first Principles of the Art, of which he undertakes to Write *Compleat Books*.

See Galen,
Fallopious,
&c. and
you will find
near 100.

He weakly attempts to set forth the usefulness of Chirurgery, but doth it as slovenly, as when he undertook it in the beginning of his Book of Tumors: *Ligature* he makes to be of two sorts, † *straight* and *slack*, *Incision* and *Cantery*, he saith, must be so performed, that it bring NO pain to the patient. *Cupping-Glasses*, he saith, are generally used for *Revulsion*, and yet draw from the remotest parts. He then only names three or four Instruments, most in use, to extract extraneous bodies, and in using them adviseth the young Chirurgeon not to be too hasty, because sometimes nature will lend her assisting hand to his work, an excellent reason, confirmed by three as Idle and Impertinent Experiments,

periments, two of which might have served any purpose as well as this for which he designs them, one is from *Albucas*, of a Woman shot into the Belly with an arrow, and recovered of the wound; another from *Gilbertus Anglicus*, of a man shot into the guts with an Arrow also, which was DRAWN FORTH with the excrements, can any mortal unriddle the use of these stories here, and make them any way pertinent, in a dehortation from a speedy extracting of Bullets, or extraneous body from out of a wound; the third from *Alsaharavius*, he quotes false *Tract. 6.* instead of the 16. and all of them (according to his wonted sincerity) stoln from *Schenkius*.

At the same rate he treats, of the difference of weapons, some (quoth he,) are taken from their figure, round, &c. having SHARP points. — Some from their habits, some of which are SHARP pointed, — is not this pure Logick, to make an Identity, a Diversity; he then only names the pocket-Instruments, and over again the great ones, together with the names, and a concise account of the natures of some

some Plaisters, in which its pleasant to behold his skill, *Empl. Mucilagibus* (quoth he,) partly mollifies, and partly digests, and in some measure doth suppurate, it is generally reckoned among the emollients and suppurative. Surely I need not tell you, where the Impertinence and Tautologie of this passage lyeth, I know I write to an Artist, and a man of sense, to whom a bare representation of his faulty passages, without comment or remark, is sufficient.

But if you will behold the most superlative Nonsense and Impertinence, that perhaps ever issued from the pen of any Writer, read that grain of hard words, which he calls, *the Appropriation of Medicine*. I should undoubtedly believe them stoln from some *Lexicon*, or *Physical Dictionary*, if I had ever seen one so absurd, for here are *Medical* and *Chirurgical Termes*, and *Remedies* promiscuously, without respect to parts, or Alphabet, obtruded among *Chyrurgical Institutions as touching wounds*, and many of them so falsely explained as sheweth the prodigious Ignorance of the Publisher. What in the name of *dulness* & *nonsense*

sense, have Oreticks, Hepaticks, Spleneticks,
Hystericks, Nephreticks, Arthriticks,
Aperitives, Carminatives, Diaphoreticks,
Catharticks, Emeticks, Diureticks, Su-
dorifiques (again) and Salivaticks, to
 do among *Chirurgical Institutions* of
 wounds, except to shew the weakness,
 of the artless, unthinking, Illator,
 what can discover his unskilfulness
 more than his Impertinence, for be-
 side his saying *Cephalicks* are *Medi-*
cines APPLIED to the head, as if
 there were no internals; *Oreticks,*
 APPYED to the stomach, do by
 their delicate tast delight, and please
 it; as if a mans palate, or *gusto* were
 without him, *Anodines* by a gentle
 heat, ease pain, as if they were not,
 most of them, of the contrary tem-
 perament, *Carminatives*, expel wind
 by an anodine quality, as if they did
 not assuage pain, by expelling wind;
Incarnatives, OR *Epuloticks*, as if
 there were no difference betwixt a
Sancotick, and *Desiccative*, he there (as
 if none of the abovementioned had
 been *Internals*) begins to reckon such,
 as are (quoth he,) *inward Medicines*,
 bringing sweaters, under the name
 of *Sudorifiques*, which he had ac-
 counted,

counted, under that of *Diaphoretick*, among his pretended externals! Go, dear scribler, read *Woodal*, *Lowe*, *Vade mecum*, and such *A. B. C.* Authors, & consult *Castellus*, *Blancard*, or one of *Culpeppers* or *Salmons* explanation of hard terms of Art, before you set up again for an Author or adventure to write more Books.

He finisheth those his *Institutions*, (as he calls them) with old fulsome distinctions of wounds, (which he pretends he had from *Galen*, *Avicen*, *Guido*, &c. When in all probability, he went no further for them than *Parry*,) which shews him a stranger to the more concise and polite fashion of the age, which rejects all such impertinent and unnecessary distinctions, because they (for the most part) consist of accidental not essential differences, and are of themselves not really useful in cure, or enable an Artist a whit the better, to serve his Patient, but are the Inventions of Ancient Writers, in the compliance with the rules and niceties of their other studies and ways of erudition, this he might have found suggested by two of the latest, (and perhaps

perhaps the best) *Chirurgions*, that have written in these daies. viz. *Wise-man*, and *Barbet*, the former in divers places, especially his Book of wounds, and diseases of the *anus*, the other in the Preface to his *Chirurgical, Anatomical*. works.

At length after many hard words, he lets his Reader pass on to the Book it self, where he entertains us with a rant against such as you make no difference between a simple and compound wound, but tells us not where the man is to be found that hath been guilty of this foul error. I believe he never knew it asserted by any mortal, but suggests it. Here, perhaps to shew his Reader betimes, how satyrically he could Harangue, or bestow his own elegant Character on an *Umbrage*, for I profess I know not where else to find the Quack he is so angry with, a man would suspect his own dear Worship to be the Ignorant plum'd with impudence, that doth but consider the blunder of his first step, and at what an incoherent, though very confident, rate he talks in his first Chapters; but I intend no account of all his failures, and in-

E

numera-

numerable aberrations, that were to make a Book bigger than all his own, but resolve to point at some, the most considerable of them in *series* as they lye in his first Chapters, and digest the rest into *Classes*, for your more easy apprehending, and my succinct and methodical displaying of them.

Page 21. *Its* (quoth he) *the Chyrurgions greatest reason and prudence, not to undertake such wounds, as he hath no Authority or incouragement from Art to be concerned with, were these much practised, the art of Chyrurgery would not fall to that low degree, as it appears now in.* — A very odd advise the which if persued will bar all future improvements of art; A Principle that hath done much mischeif, and been the losse not only of innumerable lives, but ruined the credit of that Art, he saith is mischieved the other way. These *noble courages, and bold Artisans*, who have acted contrary to this pernicious admonition, have been Authors of the best inventions, the noblest discoveries, and bravest performances of Chyrurgery. Where are those rules, that are so infallible,
and

and on which a man may so rely, as to be assured of his prognostick. Look we to the Ancients, there's scarce a prediction among them, which this last age hath not found fallible; enquire of the Moderns, they will tell you. *Nunquam derelinquatis agros, semper sperate salutem.* How many wounds, &c. which according to the rules of art, laid down by the Ancients, were mortal are now frequently cured, which had never been, had they regarded such an unreasonable direction, nor would there be any possibility of future encrease of skill. Nay, so far is the consequence he suggests, from being true or reasonable, that art hath not been more elevated, or its reputation enhanced, by any thing comparable to the succesful attempts of such brave ingenuities, where aphorisms and standing prognosticks have discouraged them by contrary denouncements. *I. de. Vigo*, is the only Author I remember, to have matcht our Idle scribler, in this pernicious dehortation, *non oportet desperatos attingere*, but the contrary is directed, by almost all rational Writers, and the artist

ded to pursue, by all likely methods, let the case seem never so desperate, & dicant antiqui & moderni medici, quicquid sibi placuerit, saith one, quos (Chyrurgos) adhortor, ne unquam de sanitate agri, quantumvis morbus magnus fuerit ac prima fronte incurabilis videatur, desperent, saith another, and our own most agreeable inconsistent, scribler forgetting what he had here and elsewhere written, doth in divers places of this same Book, Eccho from the Authors before him, the contrary, as may be seen Page 100. 163. &c.

Page 21.

I pass by that nonsensical passage in the same Page; For in this doth the life of man very often consist, and depend, as a way of expression very peculiar to him, as is also that cunning prognostick, that large and great wounds bring oftentimes much danger with them, as if any man were so injudicious or Ignorant, not to know it before he wrote; or so incredulous, not to beleive it, unless Galen were pedantically brought in for a voucher, as Aristotle is by one, to prove sheep were cloven footed. Apolloneus Tyaneus by another, that men commonly

ly were greedy of Life; and a train of Fathers, and multitude of Texts, from Scripture, by a third, to evince that all men are mortal.

At this rate he trifles in divers of his preſages, and errs in moſt of the reſt, having borrowed them from the firſt Writers, who were in the duſt, long before the miſtakes of their prognosicks were diſcovered by the happy experimentators of after ages, or the admirable explorations of their poſterity came into the World, nay that leſs exceptionable one concerning wounds of the heart, (which (allowing the faulty tranſcript) is to be found (the lively coal not excepted,) in * *P. Foreſtus*, hath been diſcovered to the fortunate practicers of their poſterity, ſometimes to fail, as the Authors * to whom I find him moſtly indebted, could have told him, and he himſelf confeſſeth *Page 275*. I know he had this prognosick from a wrirer before Circulation was diſcovered, by our *Harvey*, and becauſe of the agreeableneſs in words, preſume it *Foreſtus*, the whole train of blond (quoth he) makes its ſpeedy addreſs thither, from the veins, and AR-
* obſerv.
chir. Page
449.
* Skenki
Glandor:
Page &c.

Well said
filly Corpus-
culum.

TERIES, as SMALL RIVULETS, to the Ocean, this could not be asserted by one that understood, or considered the noble exploration, the history of the *Valves*, or that the *Arteries* in all dead persons are empty.

That he transcribes abruptly, and represents confusedly, see the first paragraph. Page 24. That he trades in Old Authors, and steals obsolete notions, observe the second, where he calls the *parenchyma* of the liver grumous coagulated blood, and suggests, that the heart is nourished thereby, and *Sanguification* performed therein. Page 25. If any wounds of the lungs be cured (quoth he) they commonly do prove so mischeivous, as to turn into a fistula, and so in length of time, do spin a mans life out, by a *Marasme*, and do run him into a *Consumption*. These are is own elegant words, containing a position notoriously false, by almost all new Authors, and experienced * practicers confuted. I my self have cured two shot through the *Lungs*, the one with Musket, the other a Pistol-Bullet, the former a man above fifty years old, who had not been drest in nine daies before he came into my hands, and

* Hildan
cent. 2. obs.
32. &c.
Sennert
pract. med.
lib. 2. cap.
11. & lib. 5.
p. 4. c. 3.
Foreest. obs.

and but once upon his being wound- chir. 4. lib. 6.
 ed. I mention not the frequency of Falop cap.
 curing those wounds when made by 4. de. vuln.
rapiers, &c. But our Author is so gen.
 destitute of skill, and experience Skenkius,
 in the profession he pretends to, so Page 253.
 unacquainted with Neoterick writers Horstius
 and discoveries, and so stupidly guid- obs. 11. lib. 6.
 ed by the Ancient, and imperfect Miscellan.
 Authors, that its no wonder if he Curios.
 appear as ridiculous as a man discour- Vol. 3. lib. 4.
 sing of Geography, out of Pliny, or 190. Vol. 2.
Strabo, in a dress that was in *mode*, when decur. 2. obs.
King James the first came into England. 37. who all
(speak of

That recent wounds, are soonest heal-
ed, was a saying among the Ancients,
and revived by our artless Ape; as if
it ceased not to be recent, before
it was cured, or that the nearer a
man were to his Journeys end, the
farther he had to go. great
Page 28. He saith wounds,
wounds do ONLY then inflame, when
they do not suppurate, which is ano-
ther proof of his skill, and reading,
it being manifest in Books, and
practice, (as himself Page 49. confes-
feth,) that as digestion is procured by
things, more or less hot, so while
Nature or Art are on that work,
there occurreth (sometimes
heat, pain, pulsation, with loss of
large peices)
of the lungs,
cured.

† *Aph.* 17.
lib. 2.

* *instit. chir.*
lib. 1. c. 3.

&c. *— dum pus conficitur, dolores ac febres magis accidunt*, saith † *Hypocrates*, *Pulsus, dolor, & color aucti signant pus fieri*, saith * *Tagaultius*; see *Galen* in his comment on the aforesaid Aphorism, and on *Hypocrates Predict.* *lib.* 1. c. 13. *Dr. Read Lect.* 5. Of Tumors. Mr. *Woodal* Page 141. with many more.

As wisely doth he assert. Page 29. *That the main spring of the blood is given the heart from the Arteries*, which is quite contrary to truth, the spring of the blood being from the heart to them, all that comes into that noble entral being by the veins, especially the Cave, as every boy that understood the common notion of *Harvey's* discovery, can inform him, but he cannot forget the tone of his great Grand-Fathers, the Authors he trades with, nor forbear that *Shiboleth*, by which he discovers from what magazine he furnisheth himself; thus he insinuates, as if the *pulsifying wheels of the heart do give life and motion*, which is a corrupt and exploded opinion of *Aristotle* so far from truth, that its now discovered, not only that all the Organs of motion, are from the brain, but that this inspontaneous one of the

Th. Barth.
Anat. Reform lib. 2.
cap. 6.

the heart, is made by particular Nerves from the *Cerebel*, as *Dr. Willis* hath evinced, and that some palpitations, and all the unequal motions of that noble Bowel, (as in *Malignant Fevers*, &c.) are from the impediment of the Spirits convey- ed, in those Nerves.

His eight waies of restraining the *Hemorrhagies of wounds* are taken exactly from *Dr. Read. lect. 3. of wounds*, a little dishapen, and sullyed by passing through his hands.

Page 32. Begins his Chapter of removing *extraneous bodies*, which he affirms to be the next duty or Intention of a Chyrurgeon, if he mean next in order of practice, he is wretchedly out, and makes work for *Penelopes Loom*, as experienced writers and rational practisers will tell him, I know some have led him into this way of writing, and he leads on as he is led, to use restrictives, while extraneous bodies are in a wound, (unless in very unusual, and extraordinary cases,) will by hardning the flesh, contracting the wound, and exasperating the sense of the part, make the extraction more difficult, and

when atchieved, leave a flux more impetuous, than what its intrusion provoked.

The first, and second paragraph of this his *sixth Chapter*, is little other than a vain repetition of what he had faultily enough said, *Page 6. 21.* His insignificant picture of a wounded Gladiator, the few (and not all the best) Instruments for extracting shot, &c. abundantly exceeded by *Fab. ab. aq. pendente, Scultetus, Pareus, Clowes, Lowe, Woodal, &c.* His absolute directions to purge in great wounds, and three insipid reasons for it, his irrespective dehorting from unctuous Medicines, and saying that they make wounds sordid and rotten, his affirming that *Ichor* islueth either from the veins, or wounded part, without mentioning the *Nerves, Lympha-duets, Arteries, Tendons, Muscular fibres, articulations, &c.* his calling *the skin, the Instrument of touching,* (as *Doctor Read* doth,) together with other such phrases and positions in the seventh Chapter; are additional evidence of the skill of our Author, who concludes as he began, saying over again in his last Paragraph, what

he

he had from *Guido* delivered concerning Sutures, in the end of the next proceeding Page.

In his eighth Chapter, he delivereth, that *Sarcoticks* should be of a cold quality, giveth a Catalogue of them, very little varied from those in *Pary*, *Barbet*, &c. as is his list of *epuloticks*, he directeth to have **TENTS**, &c. armed with such medicines, as have an **AGGLUTINATIVE** quality in them, which can stop pain, assuage inflammation, and repel the humors, of which sort (saith he) may be reckoned this, *R. terebinth. lot. in aq. plantag. one Ounce & a half mel. optim depurati one Ounce ung. Basilic two Ounces. Vitel. ovor. no. 2. M. ad. ignem sine addendo pulv. Myrrha, Aloes, ana one Dram, croci, a scrup. M. pro linimento, or this R. ol. hyperic. c. 9. ol. Catellorum ana two Ounces, G. Etemni half an Ounce pulv. Veronica, Salvia, Myrrha, ana one Dram. tereb. ven. one Ounce and a half* and these in the margent, are called *Digestives* of our Authors, a whole sheet of Paper cannot afford Room enough, to display the faults of this passage. *Agglutinative, Anodyne assuage inflammation, repel humors,*
and

and yet be a *Digestive*, is to assert a great contradiction, all Digestives heating, and so far from being agglutinative and repellent, that they perform the contrary by relaxing and attracting, and maturation when doing by unassisted nature, is alway accompanied with pain, perturbation, &c. as I have shewn.

Page 43. Begins his ninth Chapter, of removing Symptoms and accidents, which he accounts to be pain, Inflammation, Hemorrhage (again) fainting, delirium, Fever, Palsey, and Convulsion, but to make his discourse compleat, leaves out Erysipelas, Gangreen, and some others reckoned by Fallopius, and divers Authentick writers.

Pain he defines from Galen to be, a sad and heavy sense of change, following a disease, as a shadow doth a Substance, so he interprets *Tristis sensatio*, and had as good have said pain is pain. *Algema, sive dolor, aut tristis sensatio, a molesta nervosarum partium irritatione cerebro impressa, oritur ex continui solutione sensibili, vel insensibili*, saith Blancard. — *Fibras convellens & corrugans, Spiritus ab invicem distrabit* In-

Anim. Brut.
p. 1. c. 11.

ac dissipat, saith Willis.

Inflammation, saith our Author Page 44. hapning by a puncture of a nerve, divide it wholly, because its better let a member lose its use, than the whole body its life. He is in the right, were it an unavoidable dilemma, in such accidents, (though perhaps our novice never saw it,) there are innumerable instances of severer Symptomes than Inflammations, attending punctured Nerves, which yet have been cured without the ultimate, pernicious refuge of our skilless Author, who takes his measures from the first writer in this and most things else, so much hath *Mr. Gadburies* Astrology mistaken, in affirming that if *Hypocrates* were alive, he would borrow from our Plagiary.

With his usual Ingenuity in representing things from other hands, he defines from *Galen* a *Syncope* to be a principal lapse of all the Spirits, (for so he understands *praeceps omnium virium lapsus*, which are the words of that Author, * (as our Country-man *Linacrus* * *de morb.* interprets them,) and for this quotes *cur. lib. 12.* the 15th Book of *Galens Methodus Medendi*, which contains in all but 14.

At

At the same rate he talks of a *Delirium*, which he affirms is nothing else, but a deprivation of motion, and an alienation of sense. (I doubt the man speaks feelingly) contained in the wounded brain, by essence or consent — and from deprivation of the principle faculties of motion, is this delivered like one that understood plain Latin? was it ever so mistaken by the most Ignorant and erroneous scribler is not the man possess'd with the disease that talks thus out of the way. * Let us compare it with other descriptions.

* *Delirium*, is derived from *de & lira*, going crooked, or out of the way, & is commonly englished, doating or, talking beside ones self, as our Author now doth.

¹ lib. b. obs. chir. 22.

² *Instit. Chyrurg. lib. 2. cap. 4.*

³ *de delirio in vuln. lib. 2. cap. 28.*

Galen lib. 5. de sympt. causis, omne delirium depravatus est principis Facultatis motus, a pravis succis, aut cerebri intemperie ortum habens, with this definition ¹ *Forestus* ² *Tagaultius, Fr.* ³ *Peccettus* and some others acquiesce, and without doubt our Ingenious Author aimed, and intended to express himself in this sort too, but wanting sense and Latin enough to do it, hath failed and most egregiously erred, not understanding the difference between deprivation, and depravation, and that *depravatus est principis facultatis motus*, is in plain English, a depraved motion of a principal faculty, not a deprivation

vation of motion, as he saith in one place, or a deprivation of the principle faculty of motion, as he mistakes it in another, of this Chapter.

Hypocrates calls it *leuem desipientiam*, but * *Ætius* gives a very strange ^{*tetrab. serm.} Character thereof and fatuity, ^{1. cap. 22.} *oriuntur amba affectiones frigidorum cerebro facto— aliquando vero, modica pituita ad cerebrum illapsa* Alex, *Benedictus* ^{* lib. 1. cap. 28.} differs not much from him * *Avicen* ^{* canon 3. 3} *delirium est mentis alienation— est symp-* ^{1 P. M. cap. tract. 2.} *toma actionis animalis depravata— with* ^{2 I. M. lib. 1. cap. 3.} this ^{1 B. Bauderon} ^{2 F. Planterus,} and ^{3 Sennertus} sit down. As to other moderns ^{4 Riverius} saith, *per delirium Ratiocinationis errorem præcipue intelligimus.* ^{5 A. Pareus} calls it a perturbation of the faculties, and functions of the mind from pain, feverishness, venomous myasma, or expence of Spirits. ^{6 Vigierus, Pary, Willis,} and almost all Authors, although they write of it in distinct Chapters, do carefully note that its a Symptom. ^{7 Willis} calls it a hurt of the animal function, such as ariseth in the paroxysms of fevers, drunkenness, hysteric, &c. making men speak, think, and do foolish and absurd things, for some

some time caused by an irritation, or confusion — *verum in delirio spiritus simul omnes exiliunt, & sibi invicem tumultuose occursantes, aut se varie propriantes, velut choreas Bacchantium agunt*: Agreeable to which, are the definitions of * *Stivius de Boe.* † *Blancardus*, &c. now consider how much our Author is beside the Cushion, not only in his most scandalous, notorious mistranslation of *Galens* definitions, and the Impertinent method he directs for *deliriums* arising from wounds, but the notion of the thing it self, which is no more like his, he would imitate, nor any other extant (that I know) than it is to sense, for *inquietude*, *perturbation*, *garrulity*, &c. are the common Symptoms, and diagnosticks of the disease, which he quite contrarily calls *nothing else but a deprivation of motion*, and an alienation of sense, a description that hath no foundation in Authority, experience, or reason, if he can prove the contrary, he shall be to me a great *Apollo*, thus he delivers himself like a man that understood not what he was doing, and (although a most ridiculous Plagiary,) talks without
Book,

* *nov. Idea.*
lib. 2. c. 14.
15. &c.
† *lexic. medicum.*

Book, when he attempts to give us any thing his own, he bewrayeth his most scandalous inability, and ev'n where he copyeth, either through misapprehension, or a vain endeavour to disguise what he steals, he not only murders and confounds the Subject, but most illiteratly alters the words so as they become unintelligible and nonsense, as are those two short and plain definitions from *Galen*, of a *Syncope*, and *Delirium*.

A Sixth Symptome to which wounds are incident, he accounts a *Fever*, which he very civilly refers to the *Physicians*, as if most of the other accidents were not as much their province, but mauger this great regard and deference, inevitable maggot will work, his humor of interloping is irresistible, he must in despite of fate, (or rather in obedience to it, for he was born under some strange *ascendent*) come in with some old musty definition, though as greyheaded as *Avicen*, whom he introduceth calling a *Fever*, an *extraneous*, *adventitious*, *accensive heat in our heart*, by which the *veines and Arteries* therewith

therewith sharing, its conveyed through the circuit of our whole body, and hurrieth its actions, certainly, absurdity is as natural to him as milk to a calf, he hath neither truly given you *Avicennas* definition, (though he call it so,) nor is it like, either sense, or the novel sound description of that disease, *Febris est inordinatus sanguinis motus, ejusque nimia effervescencia.*

Page 47. He injudicially directs to *Phlebotomy*, if a fever arise from the biting of a *venemous* creature, his discourse of the causes, and remedies of *Crudity*, are stoln from *Dr. Read*. *Left. 12.* and treats of all those accidents, as if they were not Symptomatical, or dependent on wounds, but essential and primary diseases.

Pags 48. The three causes of the Palsy our Author borroweth from *Dr. Willis* omitting a fourth, not improperly added by *Dr. Read*, besides others intimated by *Galen*, *Sennertius*, *Riverius*, &c. his enquiring what humor causeth a *Palsey*, is very odd at this time of day, but his attributing it (especially here) to flegm, is not only contrary to the opinion of the humorists themselves, but to *Ætiology*,
and

and right reason, it most commonly proceeding from defect, sometimes redundancy, and violent explosion of the Spirits, distortion of the nerves, *plethora, acidity, Spasmes, &c.* But in the case before him, none other ought to have been considered, but that of *Contusions, or wounds* is method for cure is stoln from Dr. Willis, how he alters the words, and inverts the method, you may discern by comparing them together, as I here *verbatim* transcribe from both, to your hand, as another pattern of his learning, sincerity, &c. *Ut plurimum illius hac tria erant genera, seu potius tres erant medendirationes, quarum modo hac, modo illa, vel altera, circa morbi hujus Therapiam iniri debet, nimirum quatenus resolutio, (qualiscunque & quacunque in loco fuerit) vel primo ab externo accidenti, scil. plaga, casu ab alto, vulnere, frigoris excessu, aut similibus subito infertur, vel secundo, affectui cuidam alteri, sc. Apoplexia, caro, colica, aut feбри diuturna succedit, vel tertio illa primarius & per se morbus a procatarxi, sive apparatu prævio dependens, sensim excitatur.*—“ And as there are generally “allowed three kinds or sort hereof, “fo

"so should there be proposed three
 "kinds of cure, first for *Resolution*,
 "this being the main agent, this is
 "to be cured. Secondly, if it hap-
 "pen by a wound, incision, excessive cold,
 "or fall from an high place, this also
 "must have allowed, its way of cure.
 "Thirdly, as it is a procatarck tick, or
 "primary disease of it self. —

What a kind of Trinity hath he made,
 the Doctor saith, *Resolution* (which
 is the *esse* of the disease,) is caused
 three wayes, and the dunce in at-
 tempting to translate him reckons *Re-*
solution, which is a general, to be the
 first particular, and doth so unhap-
 pily express himself, as if he conspi-
 red to his own shame; first (quoth
 he) *Resolution this being the main agent*
is to be cured, resolution an agent!
 An agent is always a cause, resolution
 in the sense here illated, must be an
 effect. — But why do I criticize with
 so dull and incoherent a *Dorido*, I
 ought rather to direct him for better
 understanding, (if it be possible to
 him,) of this matter, to *Platerus*, *Pic-*
cettus, *Vesalius*, *Mercuriales*, *Holerius*,
Heurnius, *Sylvius*, *Willis*, &c. not *Bar-*
row, *Brueel*, &c,

He

He begins and ends the Prognosticks of this disease, with one, and the same presage, to wit, *that a Palsy is hard to cure in aged People*, the remedies he directs to, viz. *pul. ad casum*, and decoction, are stoln from Dr. Willis; only he was scared at the Antimony, and left it out, the pills are in Bauderon, Sennertus, and divers Antidotaries, as are the rest of his medicines: He recommends Coffee as a remedy for this disease, which by very many learned Physicians, is condemned as a cause.

He concludes this Chapter with one only history, and that borrowed (I had almost said stoln, the quotation is so coucht,) from Willis, I should commend his giving us a bit now and then, from a fresh Author, if he did not so harsh, and tincture them with the ill favour of the stale ones, and dress them in the old modes; for in the few places where we have this rarity, its so mishapen and deformed, that a man of no uncommon intuition would be apt to be imposed on. In the story before us, he shews himself scandalously impertinent, in treating of a *Palsy* proceeding from

An. Brut.
cap. 9.

-an

an outward accident, to serve us with an instance as wide from the purpose, as his translation is from the original. What relation hath a *Palsy*, *Convulsion*, *delirium*, &c. From *Ebriety*, to do what a *Palsy Symptomatical* to a wound, that his skill in *Latin*, is as little as in writing *Books*, so his translating this impertinent story. *Juvenis*, a young Gentleman, *post lautio-rem coenam*, & *vini potum immoderatio-rem*, after eating a large supper, DID drink very plentifully of wine, *ut chirotheca quam forte tenebat, involuntarie exciderit*; So that the glove which did COVER his hand, did involuntarily fall off, *medico peritissimo*, a worthy Physician, *modo in delirium*, *modo in convulsiones*, *aliasque Spiritum Animalium distractiones subinde incidens*, falling into a delirium, and AFTERWARD into a Convulsion, he was within a short while, forced to shut up his last minute, his Spirit being dissolved. *Capite Aperto*, his dead CORPS being opened, *Corpus unum Straitum Comprimente*, comprssing one straited body.

Hss eleventh Chapter is of Convulsions, the two first Paragraphs of which

which are of the old leven, what there is like notion, or distinction, is stoln from the same Authors, only one from *Celsus* (but where, he doth not say,) is falsly delivered, at first by *Doct^r Read*, and from him by our *Plagiary*, who doth bring him in for the ninth Convulsion, viz *Spasmus Cynicus*, whereas **Celsus* when ^{*lib.4.cap.3.} he treats of those diseases, reckons only the three usual distinctions, viz. *Emprosbotonos*, *Opisrbotonos* and *Tetanos*. What he saith of *Spasmus Cynicus* is in another Chapter. I beg you to consider by comparing our scriblers quotation, and *Celsus* his discourse, how well he understands the Books he quotes, whether *Read* rather than *Celsus*, ought not to have been called the Author of the causes, and method of cure, which he there sets down, the former being plainly also in **Pareus*, and with the following ^{*lib.9.cap.9.} Theory, confuted by our most excellent † *Wilks*.

† mor.b. Convuls. cap. 1.

His discourse endeavouring to shew, how *Plethora* begets *Convulsions* is very inartificial, and ridiculous, for he saith, *the nervs being filled with purulent matter, or other excrements,*

ments, generated either in the wounded part, or sent thither from others, and so sucked up by the nerves, as it happens.

— I want patience to pursue this most absurd way of talk, its certainly his own, for though the Ancients had very odd notions of those things, I never met any so void of sense as this.

Nov. Idea.
lib. 2. c. 3.

Fr. Sylvius was enraged at the more agreeable reasoning of A. Pary, and cried out ! *quid hoc est dicere ! itane ! exsudantē expuncti nervi substantiā humor ferofus ac virulentus, sed quis amabo unquam ferofum aut virulentum in nervorum substantiā deprehendit humorem.* — Surely he would be stark mad at those reasonings of our Ignorant, a man pretend to read the *Neurologia* of Willis and talk in this fashion ! Old Snarl in the vertuoso would laugh at him for an old fashioned Idiot.

Page 63.

The *Prognosticks* he stole from Doctor Read, and his medicines from him, Pary, Riverius, Willis, &c. The first history he stole from Skenkius Page 49. Being of a man overfilled with wine, so that by a general opinion, he was reputed in toxicated, (pray mark the elegancy, and Tautologie,) who

lying

lying on his back in a Coach, never spake more, but dyed of a Convulsion. This story is originally in *P. Forestus Schol. obs. chir. 27. lib. 9.* but as much disfigured by the translation, as the Patient was by the disease, or death, and not less impertinent here.

Discoursing of *Convulsion* by *inani-*
tion, he sets down a method stoln from
Pareus and *Read*. His quotation from
Dovinatius of a man 50 years old, who
 falling into a Convulsion and **SYN-**
COPE, occasioned by a **GREAT**
EFFUSION OF BLOOD, was per-
 fectly cured, by cupping Glasses and
PHLEBOTOMY, is very strange,
 and (if truth) looks as little like
 it, as any story I have met with so
 positively affirmed, That from *Plate-*
rus, of a Maid shot into the Back-bone,
 (which I cannot find in the place
 he points to, * nor any where else in * *Obs. lib. 1.*
 that Book, though mine be of the fol. 120.
 best Edition,) having no Convulsive
 Symptom, but a plain Paresis, had been
 proper in the foregoing Chapter, is
 not at all so here, the others, to wit,
 from *H. Saxonia*, *Fernelius*, *Came-*
rarius, *Jason*, &c. He had from *Sken-*
nius, Page 118. 113. 120, commit-

F

ing

ing a mistake in the last, by naming *Vesalius*, instead of *Vallesius*, who was a learned *Spaniard*, wrote a Book *de Sacra Philosophia*, and large Comments on *Hippocrates Epidemics*, and a Preface to *Hollerius*, he quotes *Hollerius* to prove that men seldom die of a Convulsion by an Hemorrhage: But names not the Chapter nor Page, and I am sure talks without Book, for that Author *de Morbis Internis* * lib. 1. cap. 12. reckons a Convulsion to be deadly, when it followeth a large Flux of Blood, and no where speaks of it, as our Author feigns, it being contrary to the Doctrine of the most Famous Writers, * who reckon, as he doth, that Convulsions following a plenary loss of Blood are mortal, and always very dangerous, when from any other inanitions. He refers to an Observation of *Hildanus* concerning *Spasmus Cynicus*, fol. 37. cant. 5. whereas that Century begins fol. 379. And the case which I suppose he means, is in *Observ. 9. fol. 392.*

Thus far, my worthy Friend, I have gone in order, and remarked on some faults, as they lye in a Series I will

* its in the
Scolia of
that Chapter.

* Read.

Page 199.

Hildanus de
gangr. c. 26.

Sylvius de
Boe. lib. 2.

Cap. 23.

Paragr. 64.

will ease my self, and relieve you by quitting this rigid and critical method, (though all that followeth be *ejusdem farinae*,) and digest the rest of the objectible or faulty passages of this Book, into the following *Common-places*, and refer you to the Pages wherein he discovers himself GROSLY ERRONEOUS, AND MISTAKEN, ABSURD AND VOID OF SENSE, CONTRADICTORY AND INCONSISTENT WITH HIMSELF, PLAGIARY AND THIEVISH, ILLITERATE AND SILLY, IMPERTINENT AND TRIFLING, AND UNSKILFULLY IGNORANT AND UNEXPERIENCED. And then shall conclude this Letter, and refer it to the judgment of any man of common sense, whether he be not the man I say, culpable under all those *Topiques*, guilty of all that can be ill in an Author, and deserve as severer reprimand & Cautigations, than I have inflicted on him.

As to his *errors and mistakes*, they are innumerable, not a Page wherein he appears not to, he affirms in the 70th, that new Flesh in Wounds is ge-

nerated of the Blood lodged in the Mus-
cles, neither considering that Intenti-
on is often performed where no Mus-
cles are, nor knowing that Blood is not
the immediat nutritious juice. * Page 79
 treating of Gunshot-wounds, he saith,
 Exercit. 5. he is wholly conducted by the hand
 of Hippocrates, Master of the Cere-
 mony, so dull and incogitant doth
 this pedantick humour of quoting
 the Ancients make him, that he for-
 gets his guide was dead, above a
 thousand year before Swarts, the in-
 ventor of Gunpowder and Cannon,
 was born. Page 98. he saith Nitre is
 made out of a fatty substance, forcing
 it self through the walls, of old, and
 cold Cellars, whereas Nitre doth not
 only sweat out of Walls and cold
 Cellars, but is on them and other
 places, where the air stagnats con-
 densed from that Element, which
 is supposed greatly † replenished
 therewith, at is also the earth of
 vaults, subterraneous caverns, and
 places, where sheep, &c. have urined.
 Nitro.cap. 1. Page 116. and 120 he affirms the
 fumes vent Fumes and excrements, not
 from the brain only, but the kichin of
 the whole body, which is an exploded
 opinion

* Vide Dr.
 Charleton
 Exercit. 5.
 in his nat.
 History, and
 in his five
 Anat. Pre-
 lect.

† Vid. P.
 Sardi. and
 our Dr. Ma-
 vov, de sal.
 Nitro.cap. 1.

opinion of some former Writers, *Spigelius*, *Laurentius*, &c. From whom he stole all the Anatomy of this chapter. The Doctrines of Fumes and Vapours, so much embraced in the former Ages, being rejected in this, render it needless to say any thing to him on that particular, but if he understand the imperviousness of those seams, I admire how he becomes guilty of so foul an error. Skulls, when dry, (when one would think the sutures should open,) are still tight and close, and will contain (without leaking,) Water, Oil, &c. Do we not see in Fractures of the Cranium, be they never so inconspicuous, that the serosities of the Blood, under it, doth glee through them, but not any appears from their natural seams Add to this, that the sutures are not only cover'd with a strong double Membrane Externally, (beside the opaque *Calvaria*) but the like Internally, and both glewed as it were to the Bone, by which it seems impossible, that any steams or exudations should be that way discharged. He hath alway talkt of the Brain, as if it were made of *Groenland* Ice, how comes

it now again to yield warm steams.
 * *De re Me-* * *Celsus*, a Writer of as great reputa-
dica, lib. 8. tion and ability, as any of the Anci-
cap. 1. ents, (*Hippocrates* excepted) affirms,
 that they who have no futures are ve-
 ry healthy, live without pain of the
 Head, and that this was most obser-
 vable in hot Countries, where cer-
 tainly those supposed Vapours and E-
 manations must be most plentiful, and
 apt; but that the Smoke of the
 KITCHIN OF THE WHOLE BO-
 DY vents it self at this Chimney, is
 such a wild conceit, as peculiarly
 (for ought I know) belongs to our
 wise Author.

He errs much in the Figures he gives
us of Humane Skulls, as is easily disco-
verable, by comparing them with the
Life, or those given us by Spigelius,
Baubinus, Laurentius, Veslingius, Rio-
lanus, or Bartholine, from whom al-
so he might have copied more useful,
and greater variety than those he
hath obliged us with, for we have
neither the open Face, the Basis, Occi-
put, nor Vertex, so far is his Book
from being compleat.

Page 129. *Children being of a hot and*
moist Constitution, (he saith) are not
 so

so apt for the admittance of Putrification; which is not only contrary to common Observation in their Wounds, foetid Sores, Lice, &c. (to which they are so naturally incident,) and to what himself delivers in another place, but to Reason and Philosophy, Warmth, and Humidity most aptly occasioning Putrification, as is evident in Wounds, Cadavers, &c. When the Air is of that temperament.

Page 32 and 131, he erroneously prefers (and quotes Hippocrates for it,) the *Diagnostick* part of Art to the *Curative*, or *Therapeutick*. Calling it the laudable part of Practice, certainly that which is a *causa sine qua non* is the most Eligible, let all the Authors in the World say the contrary, the most useful is the most necessary, and the *Curative* part, (to which all the rest subserve and tend,) most laudable. In short, the best skill in *Diagnosticks* alone never can, and never did cure a Wound, but a very slender judgment in the *Therapeuticks*, without any at all in the other, hath done it a thousand times.

Page 134 If the Cranium be fractured (quoth he) the parts above it must suf-

fer a solution of Unity, except in contra-
fissure. To which Experience frequent-
ly gives the Lie. A Patient hath not
been long out of my hands, who had
a large *Rima*, reaching from the *Sagi-
tal suture* to the *Squamosa*, by a fall
from a very high place, and the Skin
not broken, nor any Tumor appear-
ed.

Page 157. He gives us another in-
stance of his Falshood, in a misrep-
resenting what he steals, or borrows
from others, for altho' that be his
Trade (his own Stock being beggar-
ly and empty, affording nothing,)
yet the constancy of the practice hath
not made him a Proficient therein.
* *Lib. 10. c. 7.* the story is from *A. Pary*; * who saith
*the os coronale was cut off the length and
breadth of three Fingers.* The Plagiary
saith, *the breadth only of three Fingers,*
in the original it is said, *to be done by a
sharp Sword,* in the transcript, *by a long
and a strong Sword,* the Author doth
not say, as the *Bathyllus*, that he fell
with his Face to the ground, that the
Dura mater was hurt, or out of its
place, upon the cutis of his Face, that
he was compelled by necessity to take
away any of the *pericranie*, or *Scull*,
used

used Tents, or Dossils, nor that the Body was stab'd through in divers places. Thus he shews himself so great a stranger to truth and sense, that he is no less able to copy them fairly, and truly relate them from others, than produce any of his own, to say the *Dura mater* fell on the cutis of a mans Face, was never spoke like a man of truth or Surgery.

He fetcheth almost all his Prognosticks from the Ancient Writers, who were Strangers to the cure of those Wounds and diseases that are now frequent, this is one cause why he falls into so many errors, when he comes to Presages, as I shall have occasion elsewhere to observe. At present I will single out only one, and that the most likely to be true, as having much reason, and agreeing with the common *Phanomna*, the sense of former Ages, and opinion of most men in this, viz. *That Wounds of the Heart are absolutely mortal, and incurable.* This noble Intral seems the only part of the Body, which being hurt brings inevitable death, for reasons which our Author hath stolen from *Fallopins*, and *Read*; its in his 60th Chapter,

ter, that he treats on this subject, and he doth it with his wonted preface of Anatomy, and usual absurd, incoherent way of expression, the errors of the former are too manifest and obvious, the fantastical chimera's and whimsys, which nor he or any other man can make intelligible, the false notions and descriptions are no less plain, having been long since refuted by many accurate Anatomists, the Position (how strong soever backt) which I shall refute, stands thus. Page 273 *The Heart being once hurt brings present death.* I will not take hurt in the largest sense, but strictly, as I believe he meant, viz. *Wounded*; the same Prognostick, is almost in the same words and with the like assurance, delivered by *Hippocrates, Aristotle, Pliny, Aegineta*, and the many Ancient Writers both of Physick and Philosophy, *Cor nullam fert continuitatis separationem.* Or for the sake of a little Poetry take it in verse.

Afferat ipse licet. sacras Epidaurius herbas.

Sanabit nulla vulnera cordis ope.

Ovid. I. de Pont. 4.

Galen,

Galen, *Fallopia*, *Foreſtus*, and ſome others expreſs themſelves leſs confidently, but divers do affirm, that People have ſurvived ſuch Wounds, (though large) many days, and ſome ſay ſuch hurts have been cured.

That Wounds of the Heart do not alway bring ſudden death. Many of the Commentators on *Hippocrates's Aphorisms* have reported. *Galen. lib. 5. 100. Aff. cap. 1.* and in other places, writeth, that Beaſts have bellowed, cryed and walkt after their Hearts have been cut out, *Tho. Bartholine* ^{*Hift. cent. 1. obf. 77.*} ſaith a youth was deeply wounded in the Heart, with a Knife, that he walkt alone afterward into the City, and lived five daies; that he ſaw a Staggs ſhot through both Ventricks, and walkt fifty paces before he fell ^{*Lib. 9 cap. 2.*} *Pareus* reports, that one in a Duel ^{*30.*} was wounded ſo deeply, that his finger could lodge therein, and yet he not only fought afterward, but purſued his Enemy two hundred paces. *M^r Nic. Blegny* ſaith, he knew one ^{*Zodier.*} ſo wounded, who lived five daies; and ^{*Med. V. l. 2.*} another ſeven. ^{*pag. 97. 132.*} *J. Rhodius* ſaith, one ^{*4 Obf. 39.*} wounded into the Cavity of the ^{*cent. 2.*} heart, lived nine daies, and another
fix.

¹ Lib. 2.
obj. 18.

² P. Med.
lib. 5. part. 2.
cap. 3.

³ Observ.
Chiro 38.

* Fab. Hil-
danus, cent.
2. obser. 27.
saith, he
found a heart
prodigiously
rotten.

† Theod. Kir-
kring. Spicil.
Anatom. obs.
78, 3.

⁴ Lib. 1.
obj. 31.

⁵ Obs. Med.
87.

⁶ Prax ad-
mir. b. 1.
obs. 14. &
lib. 2 obs. 41.
⁷ Obs. Chiro

fix. IV. ¹ Tulpinus, of one who was wounded into the Liver, Stomach, Lungs, Midriff, Mediastinum and Heart, that lived two daies, D. ² Sennertus, of one deeply wounded in the heart, who lived sixteen daies. See more in the second Book, part 4. cap. 3. and the like in Schenkius, page 254, 262. Bartholini Anat. Reform. Ed. ult. c. 6. Gualterus, Sylva Medica, page 406. Moronus Index, page 85. ² mat. Lusitanus, cent. 6. obs. 38. Crook Anatom. page 420. Fernelius ³ Meckeren, who knew one survive the wound of his heart six daies. We have frequent Instance of hearts * rotten, ulcerate, aposthumate, tumified, having sordid sores, of long continuance, stones, excrescencies, tabid, torried, and some have been found without any heart at all. Vide Tillesias rerum nat. lib. 5. cap. 28. Schenkius, and Bartholine, ubi supra ⁴, Dominic. Panarolus, and Schenkius, from Jordan, write of a Torried heart ⁵. Riverius, of an Ulcer eroding a great part thereof, which was spit up, the Patient enduring it forty daies ⁶. Zacutus, of a Rotten heart, and another Schirrust. ⁷ Job Meckeren, of an Ulcer under one of

of the Auricles of long continuance. Sennertus ubi supra, writes of one who wanted the left Ventricle, another was indurated. And. ¹ Laurentius, of ¹ Anat. q. 18 lib. 9. one whose heart was half rotted away, of a Deer, in whose heart an old piece of a Dart was found, of many Stones, and Aposthumes in the heart of a Woman, and that a Florentine Ambassador at the Court of France, being dissected—inventum * cor prodigii instar in eam molem excrevisse, ut Thoracem fere totum contineret, and that in its Ventricles was near four pounds of blood. See more Barthol. Hist. cent. obs. 32, 45, 54, 50.

* You have the like in Theod. Kirkring, Spec. Anat. obs. 16. miscel. curios. vol. 1. obs. 70.

That wounds of the heart are curable, is the Opinion and dixit of Job Meckeren, cap. 36. Blogny Zod. Med. Vol. 2. page 139. Gualterus Sylva M. page 106. Caspar Schottus Physica Medica cur. lib. 3. mirab. Hom. cap. 34. Moronius, Index page 86. Beniven. cap. 65. Zacut. Lusitan. P. Mirand. obs. 9. fol. 251. saith, that Leeches stuck to the heart of a person, that survived it. Matth. Glandorp, Spec. Chirurg. cap. 33. relates that Rabbits lived many months after they were run through the heart. Page 254, 261. Skenakius saith the like

like of a Stag, and of one in whose heart a piece of an Arrow was found, that had long stuck there; that a Boy was cured, *cui os pectoris excisum, & cor aliquandin nudum apparuit, nam involucrum ejus computruerit*; the History, page 254. which he calls a wound of the Tunicle of the heart, was undoubtedly (as his Author first thought) of the heart it self. Page 256. He reports, that some have been found without * hearts, as doth also *Hildannus*, cent. 4. obs. 51. *Moronus*, Index page 85. *Tillesius* rer. nat. ubi supra, my Lord Bacon. Mr. Boyle, vide *Bartholin.* † *Anat. Reform. Editio ultima.* *Rhodius*, obs. 39. cent. 2. relates the cure of a large wound of the *Pericardium*; he supposeth that wounds of the heart it self are incurable, and saith, there was a Stag, who had a small piece of Dart sticking in his heart, *sine vita noxa*, that a Boy was dissected without a *Pericardium*— But what need I say any more, when our most agreeable Scribler, is his own Confuter; for after all his positive Prognosticks, page 23, 273, &c. he very fairly confesseth, that superficial wounds here happening may be cured.

I have

* *Miscell. curios. Vol. 5. obs. 25.*

† *Lib. 2. cap. 6.*

I have taken unusual pains, and been very particular on this point, partly to refute our Confident, partly to shew the incertainty and fallacy of many presages delivered by the first Writers, and the vanity of relying on them; but cheisly to perswade my Brethren of the Plaster-box, that no wound is incurable, and beat them out of the contrary discouraging and mischeivous opinion.

The vital flame in the heart, and the airs ingress then, and mixing its nitrous particle with the bloud, are things much controverted among learned men, though positively affirmed by our Author, I will say only this, that I am sure he understands not that controversy; and that many very eminent *Anatomists*, are against the later *Hypothesis*, vide Dr. *Harveys* Proem to his book *de Corde, & circulatione*. Dr. *Walter Needham*, *format. foetu. cap. 6.* (where he declares it the Opinion of Dr. *Higmore* also,) Dr. *Henshaw Aero chalinos*, page 62. beside *Demexbrook*, *Cornelius*, &c.

Page 281. He defines with most of the Ancients, an *Aneurisma* to be a breach

breach of the inner coat of an Artery, the blood distending the outer, which I know hath been the common Opinion, but the absurdity thereof you will find well discovered by Van Horn, Microtecne sect. 1. paragr. 13. page 215. Wiseman, lib. 1. cap. 16. Pareus calls it the Rupture of an Artery, the Blood extravasating among the Muscles, and he himself varieth from his definition, in the Histories he gives, page 380. of his Book of Tumors, (where he hath a particular Chapter of this Disease,) which is of an Aneurism from a wound, and saith in that Chapter, that the common cause is puncturing an Artery.

But to be short in this Topick, because in all the rest I shall have occasion to evince abundance of his Errors, take those brief Instances, which I shall but name, page 23, 29, 44, 45, 273 and many other places, *he makes the heart the fountain of motion, page 309. he calls the stomach a cold Intral, and (in reckoning the*

*coats) omits the crusta * villosa, page Pharm. Rat. 287. & 297. he affirms, the meseraick*
 * See Willis *Veins convey the Aliment to the gate of*
 Pharm. Rat. *the Liver, and suck up the nourishment*
 part. 1. cap. *from*
 2. sect. 1.

from the small guts, page 227. he reckons the ascent and descent of the Cava from the Liver, page 194. he suggests, that the Heart and Liver are not only the Original of the Veins and Arteries, but the Oceans from whence they fetch both their vital, and natural blood and spirits, page 179. that the Brain is made of sperm and maternal blood, that it's of a cold and moist temper, page 198. the chief seat of cold and glutinous moisture, that the Nerves are cold in nature, and cold in substance. Thus, as I have said, by his Ignorance in the improvement of our Art, and injudicious sucking the fallible Principles and Opinions of the Ancients, (men to whom we are infinitely indebted, and from whom it's no detraction to say, they knew not as much as is now known,) he runs himself into many gross errors and mistakes, chiefly in Anatomy, Prognosticks and Dogma's, of which I shall superadd a few instances more, and conclude this Head.

Page 316. He pronounceth Wounds of the Kidneys in general Mortal, and inevitably so, if the Pelvis be hurt, though Parus relates the story of an Archer condemned to be hanged, and upon

upon Solicitation by some great men, who had been troubled with the Stone, he submitted to have those Parts opened, survived the operation, was cured and pardoned. We have also a Tradition, that our Famous Harvey cut out a Stone from a man's Kidney. But his old Friend, and constant supplier, *Schenkius* tells him, Page 451. Three stories of Wounds of that Part cured, and himself, notwithstanding his Prognostick, subjoins to this Chapter, the History of another, stoln from *Glandorp*. See

* Thruston

Diatrise.

Mayow de
respicar.

Willis *Phar.*

Ration.

F. Burtis

Epist. Bar-
thol.

Swammar-

dam de *Re*

spir. Malpig-
hius.

Casp. Bar-

thoy *Dinphr.*
struct.

Dr. Gib-

sons *Epitom.*

Dr. Need-

ham de *sc-*

tu, &c.

also *P. Forefms obs. Chir. 5. lib. 6.*

He discovers many errors in his discourse Page 266. of the Lungs, and respiration, positively presumes to determine the dispute, as yet undecided among the best *Philosophers*, and

* *Anatomists* of the Age, viz. *What*

the cause, and use of Pulmonary respiration.

He saith Page 255. from *Galen*

that matter heaped up in the Breast, pass-

ing into the vena sine pari, is through the

vena ~~as~~ carried to the right Ventricle

of the Heart, and passing thence

DOWNWARD by the descending

Trunk of the Cava to the Liver, I pre-

mark how he contradicts, what he

said

said Page 277, that the ascent and descent of this Vein, was from the Liver.] Its carryed to the Emulgentes, Page 254. He delivers, that Wounds penetrating the Breast, are known by Wind, coming through the Orifice. Which is a fallible Diagnostick, especially when the Wound is made by a small Rapier, and the Body deflexed when its received, so that upon returning to a right posture, the parts alter, and cover one another; in discoursing concerning Wounds of the Gullet, he commits many mistakes. Page 244, he saith, that Pipe marcheth on the right side of the Spondyls, that Deglutition is helped by the Muscles of the *Larinx*, * attributes nothing thereof to the Gullet, (whose Anatomy he doth not understand,) and accounts the Muscles of the *Pharinx*, among those of the *Larinx*. He directs to Nutritive Glisters. Page 246. Which I doubt do signifie little, or nothing, since *Baubin* discovered the valve in the Colon, unless Dr. † *Ents*, and Dr. * *Charltons* notions of *Perculative Nutrition*, help him.

Page 240. Treating of Wounds of the Throat, he delivereth as signs, that

* Willis
Pharm. Rat.
part 1. cap.
2.

† Antidi-
tribe.
* Anat. præ-
lectio.

that the upper part of the Neck, loss of voice, and Air happen, (who knows what he means hereby,) and when it reacheth the Wind-pipe, its dangerous, because the Oesophagus hereupon tumifying, Deglutition is hindred. I never knew such a Tumor accompanying Wounds of the Trachea, altho' I have cured many very large ones, nor do I know where its accounted among the Symptoms by any other Writer.

But to our *Second Topick*, **ABSURDITY AND NONSENSE**, which are so common with him, as if they had got (as *Hudibras* saith of the *Presbyterians*) the advowson of his Conscience, of this I have already given you divers instances, and permitted a great many more; for indeed the whole strain of his Pen, and way of writing hath that Byas, nay though he have a fair Copy before him, written in good sense, and coherent enough, its against his nature to represent it, without marring it in the Transcript, and Tincturing it with his own absurdities. So that in the whole course of his writings, where he plays the Thief for Histories, (easy enough to transcribe,) he employs this

this Talent, adding *Forgery* to *Robbery*, and making his Author say more or less than indeed he doth, by which a good Tale is often spoiled, of this you have had many instances already, I shall shew you more in due place.

Page 113. *And as a Wound doth chiefly require drying Medicines, BLACK-WINE is for this purpose, a most excellent RECEIPT; for it dryeth both of it SELF, and per accidens, and of its own natural quality doth dry up by repulsion.* Perhaps there is not more absurdity and nonsense, in so few words in any Book extant. First, that Wounds chiefly require drying Medicines, is false in general, (all digestives and balmes being moist) and of the Head, (his present Subject,) in particular, because *Arcaus's Liniment*, (the most celebrated Balm for those Wounds,) is of the same temperament also. *Black-wine* (a liquid) recommended as a dryer *per se*, a simple called a \Re the repetition of dry, and *per accidens* of its own natural quality, is a Tautology or two expressions for the same thing. The odd Phrase, *dry up by Repulsion*, is absurd, and this is the Composition of this silly

ly senseless passage, the like of which are plentiful, page 135 and 136. *Oedipus* is not able to unriddle what he means in his presages. 17, 18, and 19. It seems written near a full Moon, for none, but a *Lunatick*, could write at so distracted and confounded a rate; words dropt by chance, or the garrulity of a *delirious* Patient, are equal sense, and not less Rhetorical, than this Chaos of Syllables, excepting the Learned (or rather Pedantick,) bringing in *Hippocrates*, saying, *that the name, with the name, is no false Heraldry*, but this, like the rest, I suppose was said at *Randorn*.

Page 128. He most absurdly calls his twenty third Chapter *general signs of wounds of the head*; when in about twenty Paragraphs that compose it there are but three properly such, the rest being Prognosticks, for the most part taken from *Hippocrates*, and repeated in the next Chapter, under the right denomination; and as for fate, as nature, conspired to his shame, he gives several signs, as presages, and in the preceding Chapter delivers Prognosticks, under the title

of signs. The whole second period, page 138. which takes up almost two pages, is a most extravagant and delirious fardle of nonsense, calling *Symptoms sentences*, reckons the ignorance and neglect of the Chirurgeon among the pernicious signs of wounds, reflects upon the narrow genius of some Artists, who, he saith, BY ordering their Patients thin Broths, Ptisans, and the like, DO give way for their Patients (again) to drink Wine, eat at pleasure, use Venery, &c. who can conjure up the meaning of this Paradox, or explain how by ORDERING a slender Diet, a Patient is PERMITTED to use excess, which is as rational as to say, by binding a man you let him loose, and by tying him neck and heels you suffer him to run away.

Page 99. Speaking of the signs of gun-shot wounds, he is no less in the clouds, and talks as if the wind of that shot, which contused and broke his arm in the foregoing page, had turned his brains upside down in this. I will transcribe all that he saith under that head, and pose you and all mankind, to fathom or reconcile it to sense and common understanding,
the

the signs of these, (viz. gun-shot) wounds are taken from their figure, or colour, for they are generally round, and of a livid colour; from the sense there inflicted, making or causing an obtuse sense in the part, or contusion, the part chiefly suffer an ECCHYMOSIS by reason of the Bullet; if these appear, they declare a gun-shot wound. I give you his own elegant words, and pointings.

Page 146. Children and Infants, because of their weak heads, and legs, are often subject to fall from high places; but tells not how those Infants and weak leggs got into those Altitudes. I pray you consider the rest of that Paragraph, and tell me if they be not of a piece. So page 150. speaking of Fissures, he saith, If any man neglect to rase them at first, although there seem to be no need of his dilatation, he may for a few days find the cure succeed according to expectation, but shall as readily meet, that to take heed and beware hereof, is the master event of fools; pray, Sir, tell me what he means by this reflection.

Page 156. The story from Fallopius, stoln from Skenckius, page 32. is most falsly translated, and absurdly represented

represented. I will tell you his words, those of the Original, you will find among the Examples of his wisdom and learning, *the outward part being contused, this Contusion was communicated to the second Table; and whereas the outer could not fall into itself, nor the inward into itself, hereby it suffered this Fissure;* can you understand the Philosophy hereof, and what there is in this story, agreeable to a *Sedes*, which was the subject of this Chapter?

Page 200. Next indeed in respect of the nervous substance being cold and dry, we are authorized to use hot and dry Medicines; dry, that they may keep up and maintain the proper temper of the Nerves; & hot, that they may take off all cold from them. Although most of the nonsense in this passage be evident enough, I will presume to point at one singular and most coherent piece of it. The Nerves, he saith, are cold and dry, and to preserve the later part of its temper, we have warrant to use dry Medicines; but why then hot things, to take off all the cold from them, which is also one part of their temper; how doth that which ruins it, preserve it? or how can the intention

G

of

of preserving its temper, which is cold, be pursued by things hot, and taking away all cold? Oh preposterous *Hysteron & Proteron*!—punctured Nerves can endure the hottest Oils, which the finger cannot; whence I collect, that a Nerve hath not the most exquisite sense; thus you see, *erranti nullus terminus*.

Page 273. The heart cannot long be corrupted with injuries, neither doth it

* This absurd passage was stoln from *Crook*, *Anat.* page 419. where he saith of the heart, onely this of all the bowels is not wearied with Diseases, neither endureth it the grievous punishments of this life. *Crook* was as great a Plagiary as this his Ape. and sometimes as unhappy at a Translation; this is a quotation from *Pliny*, in *Laurentius*, *Anat.* page 368. to which refer.

† Perhaps it was a stone Door.

spin out its grievous punishments of life. Page 234. he bids his Reader take these one or two Histories, and then relates only one blind story, which he fathers on *Glandorp*, of a Scholar, who FELL LING upon a Door †, FELL upon a Stone, which broke two of his Teeth, which were afterwards reduced. This must be a new and extraordinary Art to reduce broken teeth. I hope when it is publick the Bone-setters will not usurp upon us, and claim it as their Province. Page 270.

he saith, *Fallopins* writes, that he hath seen Inflations of the Lungs cured, and other

others to have died of the same. This piece of nonsense Skenkins led him to, by misquoting and misciting that Author, as I shall shew anon, till when I reserve my reflections on this passage.

For more concise and succinct Patterns of his absurdity and nonsense, see cap. 18. where he calls gun-shot wounds **WHOLLY** the employ of the Sea-Chirurgion, and yet adviseth Milk in the first dreses, (perhaps he thought the Chirurgion General allowed a barrel, or two among the necessaries.) Page 141. The head-saw is used to remove away the distance of the Cranium left after the use of a Trepan. Page 246. Vinegar wonderfully dissolves, and discusseth concreate Blood. 251. The heart is circumscribed by the Clavicles, Sternon, &c. 246. Boiling Honey makes it more rancid. 240. Cartilages of the Wind-pipe are in continual motion. 213. The Spleen is an Organical Bowel. 234. In Wounds of the Spinal Marrow, although all sense and motion is destroyed, yet Seed, Urine and Excrements, are **VOLUNTARILY** avoided. 216. Spigell, Laurentius, and Bauhine, although they wrote in this Century, he calls *Antient*

Writers; the Eye is framed of six Muscles. 214. The Eye-lids are appointed as Draw-bridges, to lift the Eye up and down. 231. The Ears (he must mean the outward flap, for he professeth not to meddle with the inward Organ,) are created for understanding. If it were true, a great deal of that faculty would come to his share. 257. Blood in the Cavity of the Thorax must necessarily and speedily be suppurated, being consentaneous in a cutt, where the great Veins or Arteries are untoucht. 266. The Lungs are the Instruments of Voice, made as it were of frothy Blood. 271. The Pericardium is so much softer than a Bone, as it is softer than the Lungs. 274. The Heart, in its passive qualities, is more moist than the Cutis. 255. It distributes to, but receives not from, any part, giving MOTION to others, diffusing its proper virtues, as it pleaseth it self, disposing its sorrows as it thinks fit. 277. Is the Chapter of Wounds of the Arteries and Veins; and next page, Wounds of the Veins and Arteries. 278. A Wound of the great Artery is followed with a Fever, Inflammation, &c. [put out the fire, and the house will scorch.]

287. Wounds of the Abdomen may be seen to penetrate with, or without hurt.

290. An Incarnative Fomentation to expel Wind. 299. He directs to sup-

plemental Noses, the Phantastical Ridiculous way of *Taliacotus*. These, and

abundance more of self-evident pieces of nonsense & absurdity, you have scattered here and there in this Com-

pleat Book of Wounds; sometimes single passages, otherwhiles whole

pages, often entire periods, that may justly come under this censure, which

I will only point at, to save the trouble of numerous Recitals. See 2, 3,

Paragraph of the 33th Chapter, p. 172. from the 18th to the 22th line, p. 176.

the first seven lines; page 222. almost all the first Paragraph, especially the

later end, concerning the excellency of the Skin of the Face, page 227. 1 Parag.

See also f. 240, 251, 257, 266, 275, 277, 303, 308, &c. beside many absurd

Phrases and Allusions, without sense, which are frequent in this Book, of

a new Method, as steering by a Microscope, page III. alluding a Caution,

page 5. Instruments are Figures, page 143. and regulating non-naturals; En-

gines to work with; every thing that pu-
trifieth

trifeth is affected with a hot and moist humour ; 72. storming by Catharticks ; 199. sailing on the Coast of Wounds ; 210. steering a course on the Bloody Main ; 349. dismantling the parts of the body ; 285. swimming on the bottom of the Stomach ; 293. small Rivulets, 23. with many more.

As to his *Contradictions* and *Inconsistencies*, they are thicker than I have met in ten times the number of pages, demonstrating his Memory to be as shallow as his Judgment ; for he often opposeth himself in the same page, sometimes in the same or next line ; his Method and Observations frequently confute, and contradict his Prognosticks ; for what in the one he affirms to be absolutely mortal, and incurable, in the other he not only directs to a Method for Cure, but relates Proofs and Examples that they have been healed. I know little Contradictions, and small Inconsistencies, may insensibly and unawares slip from the Pen of any man that writes much, but it's very unusual to have so many, so palpable, & obvious, so thick, and numerous, and opposite averments, so near one another, as they are

are in so small a Book as this before us.

Page 77. He positively and without exception saith, an *Ecchymosis* must be suppured, and soon after directs to a method for resolving them. Page 21, 169, 245, 304. and elsewhere, he deborts the Chirurgion from meddling with such cures, as he hath no Authority or encouragement from Art to be concerned with. But Page 100, 132, 138, 163, 305, &c. being in a better humor, adviseth to the contrary, and persuades him not to forsake any Patient, or be discouraged, in the most desperate cases. Page 113. He forbids the use of moist things to parts without the Scull. And soon upon it, directs to Wine, (which is actually such,) and Oil of St. Johns Wort, Yelks of Eggs, which are both actually and potentially such. Page 129. Hot and moist Constitutions are not so apt for admittance of Putrifaction. Yet, Page 72, 73. he affirms, that those Medicines, which procure it, are all of that temper. Page 28. When the Skin is broken, he decryeth the use of Oiles. And yet in many places directs the use of them in Wounds, so Page 36.

He is at it again, *dissuading from the use of unctuous Salves, especially where Consolidation is to be performed, because Page 40. Oils do hinder Agglutination. Yet in Page 42. He directs R. ol. Hyperic. catellor. ana ʒij. G. elemni. pulv. veronicae, salviae, ana ʒi. Tereb. Venet. ʒiss. as a Salve Agglutinative, and repelling humors. Page 28. He saith, wounds do only then inflame, when they do not suppurate, yet Page 49. He saith pain and heat do attend the part, while digestion is performing, and inflammation encreaseth, while matter is making. Page 136. He reflects on those who divide the Art into many parts. When he himself is not only guilty of all the superfluous mincing extant, but exceeded them, in giving two Chapters for one subject, tho' the Title be somewhat diversified. See Chap. 60, 61. Page 134. He saith, if a Feaver happen on Wounds of the Head, before the fourteenth day, it's a deadly sign. And in the very next period makes the like danger to attend such, to which a Feaver supervenes after that time. Page 129. He saith, Childrens Heads wounded are not so apt for*

for Putrifaction; and Page 137. A more speedy purulency of matter happens in them, than in Persons of age; and to strengthen the contradiction beyond all excuse, he gives the same reason for the one, that he doth for the other, viz. *Heat and moisture*, making it in the one the cause, why Putrifaction and digestion is tedious, and in the other, more speedy and quick. Page 160. His Doctrine, and advise in the first paragraph, is not only very inartificial and absurd, but contradicted in the next, and the subsequent story. Page 273, 275, &c. He calls the Heart, the principle of Life, the Prince of the Bowels, the chief Engine, and yet Page 178. He saith, that the Brain is the principal Part. Page 186. He absurdly affirms. That Putrifaction, and Sphacelus of the Brain are deadly Symptomes, not to be found out by the opening of the Skull, after the Party be dead, and immediately gainsaith it by an instance from Volch Coiterus, (stoln from Shenckius. Page 24,) of many dissections, where more than half the Brain was putrified, the Ventricles full of foetid. green matter, and in the cere-

bellum, very putrid Aposthumes. Page 188. He forbids the use of cooling astringent things to the Head, in concussions of the Brain. Not only contrary to almost all Authors, but his immediate direction of a Cataplasm of that temper and quality, he saith, (the same Page) restringents are not to be used, because they hinder the exhalation of the fuliginous Vapors, through the suturas. And in the very Page, not only directs to the use of Repulsives, and to have them continued the first four days, but a Fomentation and a Plaister, (stoln from *A. Pary*, lib. 10, cap. 22.) which are both of them binding or restrictive, as you may see by the Ingredients, *Orris*, *Lalam. Aromaticus*, *Red-Roses*, *Frankincense*, *Mastick*, *Red Wine*, *Myrtills*, *Cypresnuts*. &c. Page 200. He Apologizeth for the use of Oil in wounds of the Nerves, because a moist Medicine. And immediately urgeth with the same Zeal and heat of Argument, that use of dry things for the same purpose. Page 254. He reckons (very erroneously) extrusion of the air through wounds of the Breast, as a constant sign of Penetration. And in the same

same Chapter, gives a story to the
 contrary. Page 256. He directs to the
 use of Vinegar to discuss and dissolve
 Blood, cast into the Breast from a
 Wound, so as it may be expectorated.
 And yet in the next Page saith, such
 Blood must necessarily and speedily
 be suppurated. Page 257, 258. Af-
 ter he had discoursed of three wayes
 (complearily omitting a * fourth, viz. * See Fallo-
 pius cap. 13.
 de vuln. po-
 cul. Paracentesis,) to fetch off the Blood
 extravasate, in Wounds in the
 Breast, of which two were Expecto-
 ration, and pissing, he persists in the
 use of Tents, to discharge it that
 way. Page 25, 266, 267. He de-
 nounceth lingring death at least to
 Wounds of the Lungs. And yet not on-
 ly directs to their cure, but reports
 two stories from Glandorp, and seve-
 ral stolln from Skenckius of prodigious
 Wounds there cured. Page 271. He
 makes Wounds of the Pericardium
 easily curable, and in the same Chap-
 ter, saith, that they generally bring Con-
 sumptions, heetick Fever, and death.
 Page 273. He Prognosticates present
 death to Wounds of the Heart. And
 confesseth in the same Chapter, not
 only that a man may survive such a
 Wound,

Wound, two or three days.—But that superficial ones may be cured. Page 278. *The great Arterie wounded, the Body grows chill.* Although in that very Chapter he delivers, that a Feaver and Inflammation are symptoms of that Wound. He saith, page 279. *The Veins carry Blood to the Heart;* and page 275. he affirms, that it doth not receive from any part, *that its disputable, whether the Veins have their Original from the Heart or Liver;* and on the contrary affirms in divers places, that they have their Original in the Liver. Page 297. he saith, *The Gut Jejunum is exsanguial,* and in the same breath saith, page 298. they are full of Vessels, and that the plenitude of Meseraick Veins doth contradistinguish it from the great Guts. Page 304. *He denounceth absolute death to large Wounds of the Liver;* and in the same Chapter relates from *Glandorp*, the Cure of one, who lost a great part thereof; and another from *Forestus*, of one who lost a less piece, and was cured. Page 309. *Death* (quoth he) *soon followeth if the Stomach be cut;* although in the same Chapter he not only confesseth such Wounds are

are curable, but gives a borrowed story from *Glandorp*, and two stoln from *Sckenius*, of most prodigious ones healed. Page 24. He represents the substance of the Liver, as grumous, coagulated Blood; and yet page 302. he saith once and again, that the same whole substance is a composition of *Glandules* and *Ramifications*. Again, in the same page he suggests (as he doth in many other places,) *Sanguification* is performed by the Liver, and again saith the contrary. Page 237. He saith, If the Tongue be wounded transversely, it's altogether incurable, and delivers in the same page, that it's to be accounted curable, if it be not wholly cut off; as he exemplifieth by a borrowed (though falsely quoted) story from *Hildanus*. Page 233. He relates the story of a Souldier shot through the middle of the Ear, but presently forgetting himself, saith, the *Cartilage* was not hurt. Page 140. He saith, *Incision* cannot, ought not, to be made through the temporal Muscle; and page 225. directs to it, as a thing necessary and feasible. To conclude this Topick, look into his 215 page, and you will find a sufficient proof of his skill,

skill, agreeableness, sense, &c. which I will give you *verbatim*. To CONCLUDE this Chapter, I shall END with THIS observable History; the FIRST whereof shall be of a young man, who looking upward had a small Stone fall down upon the upper Eye-lid, the which did both hurt it, and its CARTILAGE—*suture being made, and the parts enclosed by a Needle, the Cartilage remaining unhurt, &c.* is not this a most excellent account? is not the man fitter for a bawble, or a sucking-bottle, than to be an Author, that writes at this rate? Do not the senseless wretches in Bedlam talk more rational, and agreeable? Do not men in their sleep, and in their drink, express themselves wiser, and more coherent, than this vain-glorious Scribler, although he had a Copy before him, which would have guided him to more sense? —To conclude, I shall end, —the first of one single History—the Cartilage of the Eye-lid was hurt, and was not hurt—*separate parts enclosed by a Needle.* I have not patience to trace this vain naughty Scriblers doublings, contradictions, and perplex notions; let us shift the Scene, and

and go in quest of his Thefts, with a Hue and Cry after Mr. Plagiary Brown.

His Robberies, as to History, are mostly from *Schenkinius*; and to be thought of plenary and various Reading; he quotes not the Book whence he had them, but the quotations, as he finds them in the *Collector*. I know this were very uncertain to me, (because divers men may quote originally one and the same Author,) if I did not find all the Errours, miscitations, &c. that are in *Schenkinius*, exactly transcribed by our Plagiary, of which hereafter you shall have several Instances. The greatest Part of that *Anatomy* which he gives us, is stoln from *Laurentius*, *Banhinus*, *Spigelius*, *Veslingus*, *Read*, and (as great a Thief as himself,) *Crook*; this begets in him so many Errours, and Contradictions, his *Medicines*, and *Norions* are promiscuously collected from several Authors, though (as I have already said,) he had not the wit, and judgment to take the best of either. *Parey*, *Read*, *Glandorp*, and a few more, seem his *Magazines* for this sort of furniture.

What

What is more wicked, absurd, dishonest, and vain, what more ridiculous and hateful to men of Sense and Letters, than this sort of *Pickerooning*? Sometimes he delivers his stoln Stories and Medicines, as if they were his own; sometimes names his Author plainly enough, out of a cunning crafty design, that those which are *Anonymous* may pass more probably as his; sometimes he coucheth his Author, and covertly quotes him, that an unwary Reader may think so, of them also; but frequently, and for the most part, (especially when he steals from *Sckenkius*,) he names those, which that Author quotes from. I shall take no notice of those he truly owns. My intention is to discover to you, whence he stole those which he thrusts upon us, without an honest confession where he had them; of which sort I have already in *Series*, given you divers Instances, I will now shew you many more in the following part of the Book.

Perhaps he thinks to acquit himself from this imputation, by the List of Authors, he proudly Catalogues in the beginning, but that will not excuse

excuse him. Many of them being no where concerned in the *Book*, and divers in the *Book* not named in these; nor half of either of them ever known to him. So little doth he deserve the name of an Author, that wants skill to give us any new thing, wit to choose the best from others, ability to express them legibly, and deliver them truly, or ingenuity to produce any thing *de proprio*, for in the whole *Book*, I find not one Medicine truly so, and but two that he pretends to, the one of which is a *digestive*. Page 42. known almost to every Boy, the other a *Cataplasme* for concussions of the Brain. Page 189. The like of which are in many common * Writers, and the composition word for word, (excepting one ingredient) in *John de Vigo*. 3. lib. 1. Tract. chapt. 5. *lib. 5. cap. 9.*

The Observations ending his thirteenth Chapter, are from *Forestus* *lib. 2. cap. 20.* *obs. Chir. lib. 6.* Which he concludes with a great falshood, to wit, that the cure was performed by the method of that Chapter. The liniment he directs, he stole from old *Mr. Clowes*. *obs. 2.* Who had it

* *Viginius, lib. 2. cap. 7.*
Sckenkius, page 34.
Forest. obs. Chir. 43. l. 6.
Scultritus, obs. 3.
Wiseman, lib. 5. cap. 9.
Aq. Peccant. lib. 2. cap. 20.
Hildan. obs. 10. cent. 8.
— obs. 5. cent. 2.
A. à Cruce, lib. 1. cap. 14.
Cook, Met. Chir. cap. 13.
sett. 3.

from

from the *Florentine Physicians*, our plagiarist sets down but half the composition, the first Inventors appointed *Nitre*, not *Nitriol*, and commended it chiefly against *burning and scaldings*, for which it was used by Mr. *Clowes*. His discourse chap. 14. of an *Ecchymosis*, is a lame Transcript from *Guido*, and *Tagaultrius* &c. and his method of cure, tho' like Mr. *Wise-mans*, is much short thereof, the two stories concluding it are both stoln from *Forestus*, and falsely related; his theory of a wound by the bite of a *mad Dog*, chap. 15. is stoln almost *verbatim* from Dr. *Reall*, who wrote defectively enough of the nature of Poysons, and their contagions; and to make it worse, our padder gives no *Prognostick* or *uncommon Remedies*; the first History in this Chapter is in *Escalorius*, the other three in *Skenkius*, in transcribing which, he omits *contradict.* between *Cardanus* and *The* first observation of his 16. chap. concerning *Boccatius*, and his Wife is in *Mialdus*, and *Ramsley*, though in all likelihood stoln from *Skenkius* Page 834. His second is from † *Parent* but miserably butcherd, as is also the first,

* *Morb. Con-*
tag. lib. 2.
cap. 10.

* *Memorabil.*
cent. 1. de
venenis.
† *Cap. 24.*
de venen.

first, in his 1. chap. Which, though he pretend to have from *Ctesias*, was stoln from *Skenkius*, where the story is related from *Mercurialis*.

His discourse of Gunpowder is stoln from * *Pareus*, and † *Dr. Read*. * *Lib. 11.*
 This first story of his eighteenth chap- † *Sett. 15.*
 ter is stoln from * *Clowes*, but very * *Obs. 4.*
 ill transcribed. For he not only omits much of what the Author delivers, as to median, and manual operation, (which are most material) but adds what is not in the original, *viz.* That the Patient was much tormented with pain, and other evil accidents. Pray compare the two Relations, and observe the care, sincerity, and honesty of our *compleat* Author. All the stories. Page 107. Are stoln from *Skenkius*. Page 697, 698. His Anatomical discourse of the Head, from *Spigelius*, *Baubine*, *Grooke*, &c. His 23, 24, 25. Chapters are most of them taken from *Hippocrates de vul-ner. cap.* errors and all, without regard to the correction of *Fallopins* his Comments thereon, and delivered in so awkward and slovenly a manner, with mixture of silly metaphors, and odd phrases, that it's almost wholly disguised.
 In

In his twenty third Chapter, you may discover him in Dr. Read, although he doubles and inverts the method, omits many things, alters the way of writing out of a vain design to conceal his stealing, or a presumption that he could express it better than that learned man hath done; for what he calleth *Prognosticks*, sect. 17. the *Plagiary* calls *Signs*, cap. 23. The Doctor saith, *Wounds of the Heads of Children* prove sometimes rebellious, partly because they are of a hot and moist constitution, which IS MOST APT to admit putrefaction; partly because the habit of their bodies is thin, and so ministreth occasion to the breathing out of the spirits. — in deadly Wounds of the Head, the Patient lives longer in the Winter, than in the Summer, for in it the natural heat is not so easily raised as in the Summer. — This I know was taken from Hippocrates by the Doctor, Parey, and some others; but see now, how our Bathyllus hath mangled and grimac't it. Page 129. Wounds in the Heads of Children oftentimes prove unhappy, they being of a hot and moist constitution, and this NOT SO APT for

the admittance of putrefaction—in Summer time, the Patient lives a shorter time than in the Winter, for in this time the unnatural heat is not procured for putrefaction.

I know not a more absurd or unintelligible passage in all that learned mans Works, (excepting his *Anatomy*, which is nothing but Errours,) than in the 20th Lecture of Wounds, where speaking of the use of the Head-saw, he saith, *It will serve to cut asunder the distance of the Cranium left after the application of the Trepan in divers parts.* At this our Filcher would be nibbling, supposing there was some extraordinary meaning in it, (fools naturally admiring most, what they understand least,) and resolved to have it; but to make it more like his own, varieth it thus, page 141. *used also to remove away the distance of the Cranium, left after the application of the Trepan.*

His whole discourse of Trepanning cap. 25. hath nothing in it, which is not to be found more fully, methodically, and intelligibly exprest, in abundance of Authors, which I need not name. The two Stories ending them
are

are from *Hildanus*, *obs.* 19, 21. *cent.* 1. in whom there is no mention of the Venereal act with a common Strumpet, which, our Author saith, was the occasion of that Relapse; so that here he adds to this Story, and omits a considerable part of the next, *viz.* an account of what was observable upon dissection, within the Skull of that unfortunate Lady. The Cataplasim which he gives, page 147. is stoln from *Doctör Read*, *sect.* 10. The Story, page 148. from *Blotius* concerning the Son of *Philip King of Spain*, (which our Author (for Alterations sake) falsely

* So he translates *Nepos*, which in *Classick* Writers is used for Grandson, but perhaps it's not agreeable to our Authors way of Pedigree, nor skill in *Latine*, who finds it more credit to be accounted the Nephew of *Mr. Cropp*, Chief *Chirurgion* of *Norfolk*, (as he calls him) than the Son of — *Brown* a *Taylor* in *Norwich*.

calls Nephew to *Charles the Fifth*, is in *Sckenkius*, page 15. and *Bonnetus*, *Index*, page 95. but transcribed according to his wonted exactness and integrity. The other Story of the same page, concerning a Boy fifteen years old, is stoln from *Hildanus*, who (saith he) fell into the Fever the 14th day from the hurt, and our exact *Plagiary* saith the 11th. The two Observations, page 162. are stoln from *Sckenkius*,

kins, Page 18. And placed here very unsuitably, the second, third, and fourth stories Page 170. are also stoln from *Sckenkins*. Page 31, 32. The first quotation quite spoiled in the Copy.

The *unguent Matrisylva*. Page 174. is from *Forestus*, though he points not where its to be found; the Author gives two Receipts thereof, the one *simple*, the other *compound*; of the *Obs. chir.* *Mastick*, and *thw*, the Author pre-^{42.} ^{44.} *lib.* scribes, *an ounce*, the *plagiary* 3i. the ^{6.} last R. Page 175. is stoln from Dr. *Read*, Page 137. The History of *Dodonæus* is a defac't transcript, from his usual Magaine *Sckenkins*, Page 27. And here most impertinently illated; the Chapter treating of Wounds, of the two *Meninges*, and in the observation, not so much as the *cranium* broken, or hurted. Page 181, 182. The several Medicines there directed, are from *A. a cruce*, and to be found in *Sckenkins*, 23. Page. The Dococotion. Page 182. is from Dr. *Read*. Page 141. The History 184. from *Sckenkins*. Page 19. The Decocotion and Plaister. 188. from *Parens* lib. 10. cap. 22.

Page 189. He promiseth as a rarity, viz. Something HIS OWN, which he prepares our expectations to receive, as a great boon, giving it the Character Bromfield, and other Quacks, do their Pills, viz. *A true and happy composition, of which I have with admirable success, had the advantage to speak the truth of it.* (pray mark the Grammar and Elegancy,) This great Arcanum, in the margent he calls his own, and in the Column, *Nuncle Cropps*. Now is he not a most despicable and odious plagiarist, abandoned to impudence and ignorance, if it appear that he puts upon us, and that the invention of this (not extraordinary) Cataplasme *was neither the ones, nor the others*. I have already shewed you where there are many like it, and in *John de Vigo* the very same, save only that *Nuncle Cropp*, or his wife *Nephew*, put in *Motherwort*, instead of *Woodbine*. Behold now the skill, the honesty of the confident Assumer, I find but this, and one more directly titled his own, and both of them as common, in many Books, as nonsense and impertinence are in his own, and the later on which he
plumes,

Lib. 3.
tract. 1. cap.
5.

plumes, and brags, to have been invented before either of the pretenders to it were in their swadling clouts.

The *fomentation* and *powder*, Page 193. are stoln from *Doctor Read*, Page 14. and *Cornarius* observation, from *Schenckius*, Page 26. His method for one of punctured Nerves, Page 201. is stoln from *Fallopins*; so are his medicines viz. the two unguents, only where the original * saith * *de vul. common oyl*, the *eccho* translates *ol. ant. nerib. parti-* scrip. Page 189. The observation of *Dodoneus* was nothing at all to the purpose, and stoln from *Schenckius*, Page 27. as was that of the *ivy leaves*, Page 190. from Page 28. and impertinently here inserted. Page 204. he gives us an history from *Forestus*, which he saith is in *obs. 20. fol. 183.* but is in *38 obs. cent. 6. 1.* much wronged in the translation. That from *Horatus Angenius*, is *Verbatim* in *Schenckius*, Page 636. that of *Amat. Lusitanus* is in *Forestus loc. cit.* most impertinently placed in this Chapter, and the patient, though a *Countess*, very rudely called *old Gentlewoman* an

H

Epithit

Epithit most detestable to that Sex.

The three stories Page 265. of *Hollerius*, and *Alexand. Bened.* are stoln from *Schenckius*. Page 280. So are those Page 270. of *Gemma*, and *Fallopins*. (see *Schenckius* Page 253.) The later containing an absurd assertion, not to be found in the Author, whence *Schenckius* borrowed, and our Author stole them. The Histories of *Benivonius*, *Cardannus*, *P. Salins*, are stoln from the same Book, as is also that of *Cyriacus Lucius*, for which he quotes *de suis observat.* when it was but a private Letter sent to *Schenckius*. Page 262. The Histories of *Galen*, *Beniverim*, &c. in the 285. page of our Scribler, is stoln from the same hand. Page 270. That of *Albucas*. page 292. from him. page 367. Those of *Jacotius*, *Hollerius*, *Pareus*, &c. in his 300 Page, are in the of 368. if *Schenckius*.

The Observations. Page 317. are stoln from *Schenckius* and *Glandorp*. How he hath butcherd the two last

I shall shew anon. Those in his 312. page, from *Fallopins* and *Oethaus*, (whom our heedless Transcriber calls *Orthens*) are in the 332. page of the same Author. That in page 320. is in the 484. of *Schenkius*, so are the two stories of *Dodoneus*. page 313. From him also page 150. that of *Arcem* 223. is from the said hand. Page 177. That concerning the *Prince of Orange*. page 243. from him also, page 201. So that in all, *he hath stoln in this single Treatise, from that one Book, above sixty Histories of observations.*

My next work was, to prove our Spark (notwithstanding his vain pretences to the contrary, by numerous quotations, much Greek, &c. pretence to learning) to be an Illiterate, and silly scribler, and that ev'n in the easiest, and most inferiour parts of writing, this the whole tenor of his language, and strain of expressions, together with most of his translations, plainly enough demonstrates, as I have already exemplified, and shall further prove. He cannot excuse himself, by the common pretence, viz. That any of those faulty

H 2

words

words or passages were the errors of the press, because he corrected them, and that I have no where fixed my reflexions on any of them, nor have I taken any notice of little common slips of the pen, or faults in Orthography, such are *Procataretick*, *Paracenthesis*, *Epolonticks*, *Ranina*, &c. those being incident from the best Writers. But I shall attempt my point by substantial and inexcusable aberrations, and of them give you but a few (and those cogent) instances, being needless as well as endless, to produce all this book affords.

Page 94. treating of venemous wounds, he most impertinently brings in the famous story of *Parysatis* poisoning of *Statira*, for which he quotes *Ctesias*, (an Author never seen by him,) its delivered to us by *Plutarch* in the life of *Artaxerxes*: From him *Hieron Mercurialis* had it (as I conjecture,) and from him *Schenckius* quotes it, Page 811 and thence our *Illiterate*, according to the best of his skill in Latin, translated it. *Plutarch*, *Mercurialis*, and *Schenckius* agree in the story thus. *Ctesias* Author antiquissimus

simu

simus, in libro de Rebus Persicis scribit,
 quandam mulierem Statyram vocatam,
 maxime semper timuisse venenum, & omni
 diligentia usam, ut illud evitaret;
 factum tamen, ut quaedam alia mulier
 eam hoc modo venenaret; Cultelli partem
 alteram tantum veneno infecit, & deinde
 coram Statyra, divisit aviculam parvam
 coctam, & qua parte avis tacta fuerat
 a veneno cultelli, oblata Statyræ, illico eam
 extinxit; cum interim qua parte avis
 non fuerat tacta a veneno, nullum detri-
 mentum ipsi ministranti intulerit.

This strange story (the truth of which is
 much question'd) is by our man of let-
 ters, thus rendered into English.

* Sr. Tho.
 Brown p^{se}n-
 did. ep.

Page 94. Ctesias an old author in lib.
 de rebus persicis writes of a Woman,
 who through her whole life time
 dreaded poyson, and made it her
 greatest care to escape it, she invited
 another Woman to Dinner, who seeing
 her Knifelye on the Table, that which
 for many years before, never parted
 from † her side, but at Dinner time, † I believe
 took up this Knife, and poysoned it so he Tran-
 at the end, she cutting her victuals slates, cul-
 therewith, was soon dispatched of telli partem
 her life, and the other parts of the alteram tan-
 meat, which were untoucht with the tum Veneno
 infecit &c.

H 3

Knife,

Knife, were void of all Poyson.—

Page 148. He gives us a story of *Blotius*, but stoln out of *Schenkius*.
 Page 15. And by him thus delivered from the original. *Carolus Philippi Hispaniarum Regis Filius, Caroli V Nepos, ex quartana aerem mutare jussus, in arce quadam nobilem puellam corollas nectentem intuitus, cum ludendi causa ad illam properaret: Illa vim metuens, in cubiculum fugit, pessulumque ostio obdidit, Juvenis eo magis irritatus, in cubiculum praeceps pergradus effracta violentè janna delapsus, gravissimum vulnus in capite accepit.*—This we find thus translated by our artless Author,—
 “ Charles, Nephew to Charles the Fifth
 “ of Spain. Who after having been
 “ troubled with a quartan Ague, was
 “ by his Physicians directed to walk,
 “ and refresh himself in the Air, as
 “ he was going out of his Chamber-
 “ Door, and seeing a Maid of Ho-
 “ nour making of Garlands, made
 “ hast to her; she hereupon being
 “ surprisèd, making hast away, fell
 “ against the Bar of her Chamber-
 “ Door, the young Gentleman being
 “ herewith vexed, that he should be
 “ the occasion of this mischief, in a fu-
 “ ry,

ry, going to his Chamber, meets with
 "an unhappy fall, which caused a
 "Wound in his Head, coming from his
 Chamber.—This is neither agreeable
 with the original, or sense, going to
 his Chamber meets with a unhappy fall,
 coming from her Chamber.—Who can
 reconcile this contradiction, and non-
 sense.

Page 156. He quotes *Fallopins*, ex-
 pos. in lib. Hippoc. de vulner. cap.
 16. for a story that's in the 13. chap.
 and stoln from *Schenckius*. Page 32.
 Who thus delivereth it, *verbatim*
 from the Author — *Ratio autem est,*
quia pars exterior patitur contusionem,
qua communicatur interiori lamina, que
durior est, et ideo superficies interna ejus
vitrea dicitur, quare externa in eodem
ictu potest cedere in seipsam, et interior
cum non possit cedere in seipsam contrahit
rimam.—Now observe the nonsense,
 and falshood of the Translation Page
 156. of our illiterate — "The rea-
 "son of his proceedings, after this
 "manner, was, the outer part being
 "contused, the contusion was com-
 "municated to the second Table, and
 "whereas the outward, could not

“ fall into it self, nor the inward
 “ Table into it self, hereby it suffered
 “ this fissure.

Once more he is at *Fallopins*, page 270. quoting him as the Author of this nonsensical passage, *Pulmonibus vidi inflatos sanatos ; inflatos etiam mortuos, quare vulnera pulmonis ex aquo se habent ;* by him thus translated, “ I have seen Inflations of the “ Lungs cured, and others to have “ died of the same, *Fallop. de Vuln. cap. 12.* that he stole this from *Schenkius*, is most certain, for there the words are thus falsely transcribed, and the reference mistaken, the place to which he points, (if he mean *lib. de vuln. pecul.*) doth indeed discourse of Wounds of the parts contained in the Breast, but hath not a syllable in it like this. But in the fourth Chapter of his Book *de vuln. in gen. Tom. 2.* He hath something like it, *de pulmonibus autem hoc scio, quod vidi plurimos sanatos, imò infinitos, infinitos etiam mortuos, quare vulnera hujus partis ex aquo se habent.* Its excusable in *Schenkius* to mistake, because he did it but seldom, and among so many thousand Transcriptions,

Transcriptions, to err sometimes, is scarcely evitable, but for our Scribler to take upon trust, and swallow nonsense, misquotation and all, and pretend he had it from the *original*, there remains no excuse, but an unanswerable proof, that he quotes at second hand, and understands not what he delivers to us, is unacquainted with Latin, and the Books he pretends to know and understand.

If there be not enough to prove this part of my undertaking against him, I must refer you to *cap. 10.* And see how he comes off with Dr. *Willis's* notion, and History there delivered, to *chap. 29.* for the History from *Pareus* to his *16. chap.* for another from the same Author, to his *25. chap.* for the two stories from *Hildanus*, to his *33. chap.* for the two stories from *Nicholas Florentinus*, (vide *Schenkius* p. 31.) to his *34th. chap.* for a story from *Hollerius*, stolen from *Schenkius* page 27. to his *39th. chap.* for an History from *Peter Forestus*, obs. chir. 38. lib. 6. (not the 20th. as he misquotes) to his *14. chap.* for a story from the same Author,

thor, to *cap. 44.* for an observation from *Solenander*, *Sect. 5.* *conf. 15.* which you will find to be the 32. story in that *Consul*, and all these with almost all the rest of the observations in his Book, translated after such sort, as shews plainly he doth not understand *Latine*, *duorum canum magnorum* from *P. Forestus*, two little Dogs, *Page 78. in ditione*, from *Schenkius* *page 332. in the City Depravatus*, *page 46. Deprived; praceps, Principle, depravatus motus*, deprivation of motion, *tenebat*, did cover, *capita*, dead Corps, &c. Nay I undertake to assure you, that there is not one story in ten, of those his Books contain, but are falsely translated, and would have been more truly rendred by a School-Boy, of a years standing.

To conclude this *Topick*, take two Evidences more of this nature, they are both in his 317. page, and stoln from *Schenkius* *Page 461.* The first from *Dodoneus*, speaking of a Woman stab'd in one of her Kidneys, *quem Vulneratum fuisse particula ejus è vulnere exempta ostendit*, he wholly neglected

lects the other from *Fallopins*, (whom by this and other citations, I find he never read, for he quotes him usually *de vulneribus*, not distinguishing (because not knowing,) whether it be his Book *de vulner. capitis*, an exposition on *Hippocrates*, in his first *Tom.* or that *de vulneribus in genere*, or that *de vulneribus peculiaribus*, both which are in his second *Tom.*) in the place before us he quotes him, *lib. de Vuln. cap. 12.* *Schenkius* saith, *de vulneribus capitis, cap. 12.* But there is no such matter in that place, nor is that sort of hurt mentioned any where, in those three Books of Wounds, save in his 22. chap. *de vuln. pecul.* and *cap. de vuln. in genere*, in the former there is no such passage, as this our Author mentions, in the later there is somewhat like it, *viz. et ego vidi post ictum pugionis concrevisse carnem illam laxam et sanasse.*—*Schenkius* thus renders it. *Vidi renem sinistrum pugione vulneratum sanari: Quia parenchyma, scilicet sanguis ille crassus, concrevit in carnem.*—And our unletter'd plagiarist, I have seen the left Kidney pricked and wounded, because the Parenchyma like thick Blood, concreted into Flesh.—O
most

most egregious ignorant ! With what Face canst thou appear in the Front of such impudent falshoods, and heaps of nonsense, blush for shame, and do penance for this most Criminal way of abusing the World, and misguiding young *Tiro's* in an Art of so much use to *Mankind*, draw a Curtain before all thy Pictures, thy Faces (like the Brasse that stampt them,) hide in some gloomy place, never to see light, till thou hast expiated the discredit thou hast done our Art, and learnt more modesty, knowledge, &c. And then appear in print again, and Title thy Book the *Retraction* or *Index expurgatorius* of *John Brown*, who now sensible and ashamed of his own ignorance and vanity, doth make this publique confession thereof to the World, whom he hath shamelessly abused, by his empty insignificant writings.

Sir, I pray you pardon this little transport, and suffer me to make good my charge against him, by pointing to you a few passages out of an abundance wherein he expresth himself as weakly, and silly, as any
Writer

Writer you can have seen. page 137. he makes no differences between Symptomes and Sentences. page 187. Contusions of the brain proceed from some outward cause invading the brain, hapning by a fall from an high place upon a hard part, being either stony or rocky. page 199. Puncture of Nerves is an accident that doth happen most COMMONLY, by the Ignorance of the Chirurgion. SOMETIMES. page 200. And here also as to the affected part, we are here to consider both the breadth and narrowness of the affected part, page 271. The pericardium is a membrane enwrapping the heart, swimming in it, (this to a man that knows Anatomy must seem such sense, as to say, the purse swims in the mony,) abundance of the like instances of his wit, and learning in Orthography, Syntax, and other parts of common sense, and literature are intersperst in his writing, and cannot escape the intuition of any man, tho but indifferently skill'd in either.

I must not pass by a very great example of his way of reasoning, &c.
in

in his 185 page. where he wisely endeavours to prove, the possibility of an Abscess in the brain, by urging this Aphorism of *Hippocrates*. *If matter, water or bloud, issue from the Nostrils, Mouth or Ears, of any troubled with the head-ache, it doth discharge it, as if what thus floweth thence, must certainly be from an Abscess from within the meninges, and not rather extravasations, or congestions without them, as is usual, as wise, and as much to the purpose, is his calling on Galen, Avicen, Rhasis, to prove that nature found out (contrived had been better said,) these as proper Channells for that purpose, if a man would argue at this rate, and reason from such Topicks, how easy is it to prove the Moon made of a green Cheese.*

I had almost forgot to entertain you, with some pleasant instance of his skill in *Etymologie*, which he shews very often, and not seldome appears a ridiculous fop, whether it be more silly than illiterate thus to force derivations, as is commonly practiced, we will not dispute. page

211 *Frons à ferendo*, because it carryeth in it the LIVELY resemblance of heavyness, sadness, moroseness, &c. a very pretty comparison, the lively resemblance of dead, dull things. I know by others its said so to be derived. *Quod indicia animi pra se ferat*. But why not more likely from *Frondis*, the branch of a tree, because it *lively resembles* the invisible dilemma's, and divarications, some mens Wives place there.

Page 222. *Vultus a voluntatis indicio*, why not from *volvendo*, as some have derived it, or rather from *Vulva*, because of their lively resemblance, in mouth, beard, &c. *Facies*, a *faciendo* because it maketh the difference between a man, and a beast. I am sure that doth not alway hold, for I have seen some mens faces not exceed a beautiful *Baboons*, and have constantly learned, and alway understood, that *Religion* and *reason*, not complexion or countenance, had made this discrimination. The face (quoth he) surpasseth all other parts for beauty. FOR in it may be easily seen, the storms and tempests of anger and passion, the attempts.

tempts of death, sadness, melancholy, &c. Very beautiful objects indeed, *an angry or melancholy countenance* is without doubt as pleasant to behold, as the society of men in those passions, is to enjoy. page 231. *auris ab hauriendo, the air being drawn in thereby.* page 302. *jecur quasi juxta cor.* page 222. *oculus ab occulendo,* at this rate some men, force Etymons, from consonations, or semblance in sound as proper and pertinent, as to say *Brown, a Brumosus, filthy, stincking,* or a *Brundus a fool.*

Altho it be needless after all this, to say any more concerning this vain man, to demonstrate him a very naughty scribler, I resolve while my hand is in, to pursue my blow, and prove more particularly that he is an IMPERTINENT TRIFLER, and that shall be the business of this head. His many mincings and divisions, (against which he himself rants. page 136.) unnecessary distinctions, insignificant particularities, justly deserve to be censured under those Characters, for to what end or advantage

its

its done, appears by the little or no difference, (except in needless words,) there is in the substance, and reality of the things, as I have once and again observed, and reflected on.

Most of the observations are impertinent to the subject of those Chapters to which they are annexed, & might as properly serve any other, for instance what hath the story of one, poysoned by eating invenomed sage, or flesh, to do in a Chapter of wounds, made by the bite of *poysonous animals*, as little to the purpose, is his Theory and discourse of Palseys, Convulsions, &c. because they contain nothing in them *ad rem*, but are absolute, and general notions (erroneous enough) of those diseases, not as Symptomatical (which is the province of a Chirurgion, but as primary and Independent, this I have again and again pointed to, in divers places.

chap. 16: Discourfing of wounds made by the bitings of venemous beafts, he brings in that of a *Toad* as one, I know he is not the only impertinent of his kind, but that animal having no teeth, (as *Gefner*,
Johnson,

Johnson, Parey, &c. all Naturalists, could have told him,) cannot make a breach in the Continuum, and consequently (be the venom insinuated how it will,) its impertinent to reckon his bitings among poysoned wounds.

His 18. chap. is an heap of impertinent, trifling, rambling fancies, without sense, coherence, or ought else like a man.—I will give you a taste.—*Such Masters of Art, who have dwelt many years in the wars, and have hazarded their lives as well as fortunes, with their experience therein, — that they may make their speedy address to their entrance, form, and shape, — what can be the meaning of this Rhodomontado way of talk, and (to make short) referring us to an insignificant picture, page 37. as a most elegant representation, how a man may be wounded,) to supply the defects of his Theory, and bringing in head and ears, the story of his arm being contused, and broken by the wind of a Cannon-Bullet, what was it to the purpose of that part of his Chapter, which was to explain*
how

how Eskars were produced in gunshot wounds, perhaps there might be some Ambition in it, and the occasion forced to shew his Reader, that he had been Chirurgeon of one

of *His Majesties * Ships.*

Though he wisely conceal her name and rank, as well knowing it would have then stampt no more real credit on him, among knowing men, than his late *bare title*, of one of his Majesties Chirurgions in ordinary.

* It was not the *Kings*, but a Merchant Ship, hired into his *Majesties* service, which in time of war, is an employ of the least credit comparatively.

Can any man be the wiser for the Toyish Impertinent picture, page 104. that of a Carpenter boring an Auger-hole, would as well direct to the use of the *Terebellum*, or other extracting Instrument, what a ludicrous harangue and silly comparison doth he run upon, in the first period of his 19 chapter. — *The head is such an admirable Syntax*, &c. page 111. being already assured of having our sails filled with the gentle gale of our friends, and all kind artists, we intend to STEER the Vessel of our present Discourse, by the MICROSCOPE.

COPE of *Anatomy* — and then shall we arrive at the cranium it self. Chap. 26. discoursing of contusions, (most absurdly numbred among fractures,) he defines it to be an inward bent, or swelling of the *Scull*, and adds a story, no more pertinent to the discourse, than the discourse is to the subject of the book; his second history of the same *Chapter* is not less incongruous, being of a fracture with a wound, which was no way suitable to the occasion. page 151. He saith for rasping out chinks, and small fractures, the *Trepan* is not so fit or proper an Instrument as the *Rasper*, its a most silly assertion, though as true, as if he had said a *thimble* is not so fit to cut cloath as a pair of sheers. page 112. He gives us three heads worthy of note, the first and second of which tantamount, viz. If the membrane, covering the *Scull*, be broken or divided, the bone is to be suspected, saith he in one place, suffer detriment and be deraded, in another. page 159. he pedantickly quotes *Hippocrates*, for an observation he confesseth we dayly see, viz. That hard things do rather break than bend, whereas

whereas soft things WE SEE do rather bend than break. So page 255. he quotes Galen, to prove that diureticks work by urine, as silly and trifling, as going back to Euclid, to demonstrate, that three and two make five, or that two parallel lines are equidistant; away Trifler, study more sense, and cast off this Idle ostentatious way of naming Authors to no purpose, but to gratify an Itch, and shew your own vanity.

He is so affected with his new way of backing Chapters with observations, or experiments, that rather let one go without it, he doth often produce stories, nothing to the purpose, thus those two in his 31 chap. of concameration (stoln from Schenkius) no way concern that case, and might serve any other fracture, or wound of the head, as pertinently. In his 32. cap. treating of Collision, he doth not (for compleatness sake) define it, nor is the story subjoin'd any way suitable. page 107. are eight impertinent useless pictures, which he calls figures of the several species of a broken Scull, for which one can

can be no more the wiser, than by his discourse, *A.* shews and indeed signifieth nothing. *C.* and *F.* differ not, nor doth *B.* *E.* and *H.* what doth *H.* demonstrate of a *contusion.* *E.* of *depression.* *F.* of *cancameration.* *H.* of *contrafissure.* They cannot possibly advantage the understanding, they may indeed make the Book vendible to Boys, but no way useful to them.

His 36 Chap, is concerning *Abscesses of the Brain*, how fit to be placed in a Treatise of Wounds, let the World judge, or what the stoll story of *Arcens* is to the purpose, he might have had more pertinent proof of the possibility of such Apostumations, and instances more suitable to the case in hand, than those he produceth, if he had consulted *Sennertus*, *Zacutus*, *Tulpius*, and divers others, who relate, that the whole Brain hath been rotten and become matter.

Under the Imputation of this Topick, may be reckoned these darling words and phrases, which he so fillily affects, and impertinently drags

drags in by the ears, such are,
 ALLOWED, AS TOUCHING,
 AND HERE ALSO, HERE MAY
 WE SEE PROPER ENGINES,
 LIVELY REPRESENTATIONS,
 CORRECTED, ABRADED,
 SHELVES AND ROCKS OF
 FEAR, &c. some of which he
 useth above ten times in a page.
*the Brain and its substance dryeth of
 its self, and of its own natural quality
 dryeth.* page 287. *A probe or wax-
 Candle going directly a great way into
 the Belly, in wounds thereof, is a sign
 the wound penetrates.* Thus he trifles,
 and by *Tautologies*, and *Impertinent
 Verbosity*, spends his Pages, abu-
 seth his Reader, and exposeth him-
 self.

To conclude, the later part of
 his Book (the Chapter of *Joint-
 wounds* only excepted) is nothing
 but impertinence and trifling, giving
 superfluous Chapters, for Wounds of
 the *Shoulders, Elbow, Wrists, Armes,
 Hands, Fingers, Thighs, Legs and
 Feet*, I call them *superfluous and need-
 less*, because that for Wounds of the
Joints was enough for the first
 three,

three, and where he discourseth of the rest, is constrained to repeat, or refer to the same Method and Medicaments he had directed before in general, and after all those many distinctions and divisions, beyond any I have met, he not only omits many more needful to be taken notice of, than some of which he hath written, such are Wounds of the *Womb, Meseentry, Buttocks, Knees, Ancles, &c.* And neglected some of the usual accidents of great Wounds, viz. *Erysypelas, Gangrene, &c.* But hath plainly shewn himself, to be the Fool he rails at, for *dividing the Art into more parts than God intended*, and that his compleat discourse of Wounds is not only erroneous, absurd, trifling and contradictory, but *defective and incomplete*, and written by a man of **LITTLE EXPERIENCE** or **SKILL** in the Art he pretends to, to evince which was the last part of my undertaking, and altho' it hath been abundantly manifested already, under the foregoing *Topicks*, I will superadd a few more to make it a charge indisputably true, and to prove that none but a ver

unskilful Person, could write as he doth in ANATOMY AND CHIRURGERY in general, and particularly of definitions, *Diagnosticks*, *Prognosticks*, *curatory method*, and *medicaments*, *observations*, and some other things promiscuously occurring in this Book.

That he is ignorant in the improved modern Anatomy, is manifest to every Boy, that hath read *Blasius anatomia contracta*. P. Barbet, or Dr. Gibsons Epitomy. The cause whereof is his taking upon trust, and for want of skill, blindly delivering what he hath stoln from *Bauhinus*, *Crooke*, *Read*, and men that writ egregiously wrong, in most parts of that Art, in his discourse of Nerves, &c. though he hath mixed a little of Dr. *Willis*, and other Novel Authors, (perhaps as much as he could understand,) with the old notions and opinions, yet he cites few or none of them, but seems fond of calling on *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, *Avicen*, *Aetius*, *Aeginata*, *Serapion*, *Avicenna*, and *Albucasis*. As if there were some glory, or charm in the names. Though he understands not,

nor probably ever saw their Books but from Crook, and other common Plagiaries in *English*, furnisheth himself with those smatterings he hath of their Doctrines. Hence is it that he falls into so many errors, and evidenceth so great weakness, and want of skill, he might as cheaply have furnished himself, and his Reader with the truest, and most accurate accounts, from *Willis*, *Bartholine*, *Blasius*, *Diemerbrook*, *Malpighius*, &c. With whom in some places, (especially in his Catalogue.) he pretends acquaintance.

lib. 5. de
loc. Affect.

Page 255.

Sometimes he writes as if he had never heard, or were unacquainted with the *circulation*, the *Valves*, &c. For he delivers (contrary to those Doctrines) from *Galen*. That matter lodged in the *Thorax*, is carried off by *Urine*, being first carried to the Branches of the *Vena Azygos*, thence into the *vena cava*, to the right ventricle of the Heart, passing thence **DOWNWARD** from the descending Trunk of the *cava*, to the *Liver* to come to the *emulgents*—again, page 275. The Heart is the *Radix*, or *Ocean* both

Vein

Veins and Arteries, the best of all Bowels,
distributing to, but not receiving from
any part, giving life and motion unto
others. —

As ignorant doth he appear, in the
 Doctrine of *Alture*, and the *Lacteal*
Vessels, when he affirms page 297. and
 287. that the *Meseraick Veins*, suck
 up the *chyle*, and convey the *Alimen-*
tary Juice to the gate of the *Liver*,
 his ignorance in the true Anatomy of
 the *Brain* (which he calls a *Glandules*
substance,) *Heart, Liver, Lungs, Gul-*
let, Stomach, Spleen, (which he
 calls an *Organical Bowel*,) will be ve-
 ry manifest to any man, that can
 compare his accounts of them with
 those of *Malpighius, Glisson, Willis,*
Lower, Tiltingius, and other modern
 Anatomists, as to smaller parts, he
 is not a whit wiser, when he affirms
 the *Eye* is made of six *Muscles*. Page
 114. And that the *Eye-lids* draw
 them up and down, that the *Piama-*
ter, is made of the first scatterings of
 the *Sperm*, and composed chiefly of
Veins and Arteries. Page 174.

Page 124. He giveth imperfect and

false Figures of the *Skull*, the easiest part of Anatomy, and affirmeth Page 118. that the outer *Lamina*, is thicker and harder than the innermost. Page 233. That the Ear was shot thorough in the middle, and the Cartilage not hurt. He seems ignorant of the *valve* in the Colon, by directing to Nutritious Glysters, and knows not the true Anatomy of the *Oesophagus*, when he gives that odd description thereof. Page 244. And attributes *Diglutition* to the Muscles of the *Larynx*. He saith, Page 198. The Nerves are cold and dry, replenish'd with a thick and viscus humor, and altho' he hath written two large Books of Muscles, I doubt he will come off as Lame and defectively there, as in other parts of Anatomy, unless he have learnt better, than he hath here delivered; for *cap. 71.* in reckoning the Muscles of the Scapula, he mentions not the *Serratus major Anticus*, *cap. 72.* in the Muscles of the Arm, which he accounts to be but eight, he leaves out the *Coracobrachialis*, and *chap. 76.* computes the *gluteus minimus*, among the extenders of the Thigh. Some other mistakes

takes in Anatomy, arguing his ignorance therein, being too many to refuse in this place, I pass over, only must tell you, that he calls the *Stomach* a cold *Enteral*, Page 309. and saith, that the *Air* is drawn in by the *Ears*.

Instances of his great Skill in *Chirurgery*, are too obvious to need so much as to be pointed at, much less remarked on. In *definitions* he alway follows the *Ancients*, nor marrieth those of the *Moderns*, bewraying his ignorance in the improvements and discoveries of latter ingenuities, *Indiagnosticks*, which he accounts the chief part of *Chirurgery*, he is the same skilful man, affirming that a solution of continuity, must be over fractures of the *Scull*, only contrafractures excepted Page 274. That Wounds of the *Heart*, are made under the *Breasts*, that in penetrating Wounds, the *Air* rusheth out. 254. That wounds of the *liver* happen alway on the right side, (page 304) and under the short *Ribs*, and that blood and purulent matter is voided by stool; that

Wounds of the Stomach are made under the *scapula*. 309. without considering that those parts may be wounded other waies, as backward, upward, downward, from within, &c. So that a Chirurgion confiding in those signs that he gives, may be many times deceived.

In *Prognosticks*, he not only errs most notoriously, but contradicts himself, and so confounds them, and signs together, as if he were as Ignorant in their distinctions, as he is of their natures. Page 55. 266. He pronounceth wounds of the Lungs mortal, if not suddenly, or speedily, yet after a tedious *marasmus* or *Tabes*, so he seems absolutely to presage of the liver page 304. *Stomach*. page 309. *Heart*, *Bladder*, *Small-Guts*, *Diaphragma*, &c. though examples to the contrary, are frequently annexed, and very common in the Authors he pretends to Write by, *Fallopins* Writes of a Woman shot through the Stomach and cured, and that he hath seen abundance of the *Lungs*, of which
Schenkin

Schenkius also page 253. giveth a prodigious * instance. So of the *Liver* there are many wonderful Histories from the same Author, page 397. *Hildanus*. page 108. 109. *Sennertus*, *pract. lib. 5. part. 4. cap. 3.* And himself quotes a monstrous one, from *P. Forestus*, where he doubles the quantity of *Rhubarb* prescribed by that Author.

* See miscel. curios. de-cur. 2. vol. 2. obs. 37. Idem, vol. 3. obs. 189. Horstius, obs. 11. lib. 3.

Page 132. He repeats what he had delivered in the preceding Chapter, that wounds in the hinder part of the head, are less dangerous than those in the forepart; Its what *Fallopianus* makes a very doubtful question, its true, the *Temporal muscles* are seated forward, and hurts of them are very dangerous, but within the Skull, the occiput hath no advantage, if it be true, as some affirm, that all merely natural actions, or motions, as that of the Heart, Lungs, &c. be performed by Nerves proceeding from the *Cerebellum*, and what *Bapt. Hamel* hath written, that upon dissecting living animals, he found the motion not to cease, upon cutting the brain, but as soon as he hurted

the *Cerebellum*, all motion, and life, immediately vanished.

Page 180. He avoweth *Hippocrates* to be his cheifest guide, and recommends him to his reader as the safest, a great argument of his little experience, evn in the case then before him, for immediately he saith from him, that in wounds of the *brain*, there is a fever, vomiting of choler, loss of speech, foaming at the mouth, cloudiness in the sight, delirium, Convulsion, Fever, vomiting of choler, (twice) Palsy, and lastly, he corrected with an *Apoplexy*. Mr. *S. Wiseman* relates that sometimes in those wounds, the persons have remained long, free from any such Symptom. I had once a patient that was wounded a considerable depth into the brain, and yet rowed above two Miles afterward in a Boat, and was divers daies under cure, before any of those accidents did appear. But *Sennertus* gives an account of a *Carpenter*, that by a wound lost as much *brain* as a walnut shell would contain, and yet — *Toto morbi decursu, nec de dolore capitis, nec de ulla Symptomate*

tomate conquestus est, & ambulare sine ullo impedimento potuit, this is an additional instance, of our Authors skill in *Diagnosticks*, as of his implicit, and blind adhering to the opinions, and Doctrines of the Ancients, and the mistakes they lead him into, as also of his being a stranger to this sort of *practice*. I do not wonder at either of those, but that he could not find this in any of the Authors he quotes, nor ever heard of it, is to me very strange, since this, and the like, are in several of the Books, listed in the beginning of his.

Can he be supposed a man of skill, or experience, that in so large a Book, and a subject of such common practice, is not able to produce one medicine, or notion that's his own, or that's uncommon, nor the best or choice of those that are in every mans hand, neither an observation (putting aside that ridiculous one of his arm, for which he was allowed from the Chest at Catham,) that he hath not stoln, or borrowed, his Judgment and skill, in Therapenticks, and application of remedies, you

have already seen in his directing to an opiate pill for a purge, and to melt *sanguis draconis*, and other dry gumes for a plaister; here he multiplyeth instances of the like nature, directing to suppurate *Ecchymosis* speedily, Page 75. 77. and giving a strange fomentation for that purpose, made of *Wormwood*, *Sage*, *Rhue*, *Scordium*, *Century*, *Hypericon*, *Scabios*, *Speedwell*, *Chammamel*, *Cumin*, &c. Boyled in *Wine*, which are far from suppuratives, and hinder that intention, all of them resisting maturation, rarify and discuss the humor, or bloud extravasate, which are faculties contrary to digestives, or suppuratives. Page 70. 103. And in many other places, he mixeth large quantities of *Myrrh*, *Thus*, (which resist maturation, *sang. draconis*, *myrtils*, and things which bind, with digestives for a Wound, page 73. he calls *Chamamel Flowers*, hot and moist, page 36. 101. he gives a very defective parcel of Instruments, as the needful to extract extraneous bodies, infinitely short, not only of the variety many former Authors had given, but are now used, and in the

the hand of every understanding Artist, page 112. the Scull being bare, must be scaled, or Raspt. 113. moist things must not be used to Wounds of the Scull.

Page 142. He directs the teeth of the Trepan to be oyled when used, which I know where he stole, but I cannot omit to note it as a sign of his unskilfulness; for the Scull in living persons, is softer than they Imagine, and apt to make that disturbing noise, they would prevent thereby. Moreover oyl is an enemy to the bones, especially where recently divided, begets *caries*, *fungus*, and the operation is made more tedious by rendring the teeth of the Instrument apt to slip over, and make less, and superficial Rasures of the Scull. In his discourse of opening the *Calvaria*, he makes no mention of excision, so much better than *Cruciats*, or any other manner, and become the common way of laying bare, fractures of the *Cranium*.

Page 147. He frequently directs *Wormwood*, in *Fomentations*, and *Cataplasms*.

plasms for the head, as several have done before him, but its no proper *Cephalick*, offending the head which way soever used thereto, or conveyd into the Stomach, *page 26.* he saith *the Jugulars wounded, are seldom cured,* but doth not say which *Jugular*; if he mean the external, every Farrier can confute him from dayly experience, *page 188.* he forbids the use of cool repellent things to the head in concussions, contrary to constant and commonly approved practice, and to his own foregoing advise, and directs to Phlebotomy, under the Tongue, in the Arm, by Cupps, &c. but saith nothing of the *Jugulars*, which in such cases, is better than they all; he directs irrespectively to the use of Tents, in penetrating Wounds of the Breast, being (I perceive) Ignorant, that many such are cured without them.

In other matters not strictly Chirurgical, he appears the same man, his Ignorance in the Philosophy and nature of poysons, he bewrays in his 17 chap. calling them

coompunds

compound substances, not natural, &c. page 135. in giving the reason why Wounds of the temporal muscle, are so very dangerous, he omits the chiefest, his Ignorance in any of the new *Hypothesis*, of Generation of Animals is very notorious in those places, where he calls *the brain a composition of sperm, and maternal blood*, Page 173. 179. that the *Piamater* is made of the first scattering of the sperm, &c. but these things are echoed from him, out of the ancients, who like our novice, were strangers to those new, clear, and most agreeable opinions, *de generatione animalium*, first started by *Fallopins*, *Harvey*, and others, and since prodigiously improved, confirmed, and explained, by *Theod. Kirkringius*, *Regn. de Graeff*. *Casp. Bartholin. Tho. Filius*, and almost all modern *Anatomists*, and *Philosophers* to say nothing of the more subtil, and new sprang *Hypothesis* of *Mr. Levenhooke's Animalcula*.—

He seems not to know the *Piamater* to be a thin, and almost imperceptible membrane, when he saith
its

its placed for a defence of the brain, from injury by the *dura mater*, which membrane, though so called, is not on the inside, hard enough, to beget any such hurt as he Imagines, nor is the brain capable of it, because it hath no sense of feeling, the *pia-mater* also being most exquisitely tender as well as very thin is altogether unfit for the use he assigns it, what followeth in this page 173. as from *Plato* (to whose writings our pretender is a stranger,) is another effort of his sense, which I need but repeat. *And as Plato Writes, ev'n as a medium between fire and earth; these being of a contrary quality, the Almighty hath interposed water, and aire; ev'n thus the brain, and the cranium, being of a different nature, mould, and substance, nature hath put these two membranes between. Oh! admirable sense, and most ingenious comparison!*

At length I have brought the man to his end, where he looks back on his mighty performance, and not a little elevated with a conceit of its excellency; he falls into this notable

ble, whimsical *encomium* of himself, and his elaborate writings. "Thus
 "(quoth he) have I sailed through the
 "blondy Ocean of Wounds, wherein I
 "have like a faithful Pilot, shewn how the
 "young Chirurgeon may steer his course,
 "in the wounded main, and how he may
 "keep himself and the Ship of his Art,
 "from the Rocks, and shelves of ignomi-
 "ny, and slander; my method is good,
 "and capable enough, of teaching young
 "Artists, how to procure health, to the
 "wounded Patient.

He is so ridiculously fond of marine allusion, and affected with comparisons from the Sea, and forceth them to Tally, with what is no way suitable. That I doubt the same Planet which rules that Element, guides and influenceth his head, how well he merits the praise he gives his doughty work, and what an excellent guide, he is to young Tyro's in Chirurgery and Anatomy, I have sufficiently demonstrated, and dare appeal to the censure of all rational men, Whether he be not a most unfit man for an *Author*, and his works the most erroneous extant, of this day. I avow that I have not exposed the fifth part
 of

of his faults particularly, but in general, do Challenge him, to produce that page, in these two Books, wherein I will not shew him culpable, under one of those *Topicks*, or heads of Censure, and reflection, which I have last proceeded with, there being not one Folio, scarce a period, and but few sentences, or lines but justly demerit it, *and he above any man, in danger of coming under Squire Ketches Operations, if Ignorance and Impudence were High Treason.*

But I am not so much displeased, or deceived by his first sallies, as astonish'd at his renewed efforts, and the repeated instances he gives of his ignorance, and boldness. I know nothing more prolifque, and fruitful than Vermine and noxious Animals, accordingly it seems the Mountain hath again conceived, the long ear'd Creature hath engendered anew by the wind, and teemed more Books, no less than Twins having at once their Birth, and thundrings, names, (able to cramp a mans mouth) proclaimed by the *Mercury of the Press*, *Adenochoiradalogia*, *Myotomia*, *Myographia*.

What

What hath the man no more shame, or modesty, than wit or learning, or are the Fraternity as sunk in ignorance, or blindly mistaken, to encourage his Pen, by giving sale, and reputation to his writings, like him who lately listed him an Author of the best credit, to prove *Wounds of the Brain curable*, he might as well have produced a broken eccho for a Compurgator, but I perceive the humor of ranking the vilest evidence, among the most Authentick, and those of the greatest probity, (when it will serve a cause,) is got among the Plaister box-men, as well as the Whiggs.

I wonder some Friends (for some I will presume he hath) do not kill the Worm in his head, (a sign there's no *Mercury* in it) by representing to him how unskilful he manageth his Goose Quill, and dehort him from so profuse a dispensation of his little Talent, or that some of his Enemies (of which I hear he hath contracted great store,) do not expose the folly, and chastize the wickedness of his Pen, and by one of those ways, prevent him from troubling the

the World with his impertinencies. I am told one of the approvers of his last Books, is *Doctor Allen of Bedlam*, I believe a course of Physick from the same hand, would do him more service, for he appears not only troubled with the humors, but as distracted, and out of his wits as much as any Patient the Doctor hath, in that fine Hospital in *Morefields*, so indigested, and incoherent, so full of Absurd Transitions, Ridiculous Assertions, Silly Metaphors, and Allusions, Crude Notions, Notorious Thefts, Errors, and effects of Ignorance, so Whiffing and Extravagant, so Immethodical, Trifling, Empty and Void of all Sense, so contrary to common literature, is all that's his own in his first two Books, (as I have evinced) that it manifests him crackt in the head, unsound in his intellect, wants *Phlebotomy*, *Hellebor*, a dark Room, and a Keeper, to which I wonder none of those many skilful Gentlemen, whose names (how obtained, I admire and wonder,) are prefixt, did not advise him, one I am told, from whom he begg'd an approbation to his Book of Wounds, having good re-
gard

gard to both their credits, refused to subscribe, and honestly exhorted him to learn to write English, before he set up for an Author.

Tracts of *Tumors, Wounds and Mufcles*, are innumerable, and ev'n this age hath produced extraordinary discourses on those subjects, so that the path is well beaten and plain, the road full of guides, (among whom I find him playing) and yet since our scrib-ler hath wandred; and gone lame in so easie a way, what then can be hoped, if he Travel in one more intricate, and less trodden, as is that of the *Kings Evil*, a growing disease, with new *phenomena*, become almost Epidemical, and of which few have written large *Theories*: He is certainly a bold man, to venture at such a knotty and difficult subject, (I smile to think on the *Ass* chewing Thistles,) and a very ingenious one if he have exceeded Mr. *Serjeant Wiseman*, whose discourse, (composed by the owned assistance, of the most worthy and learned Dr. *W. Needham*,) on that *Protean*, Rampent Malady, I cannot forbare, to praise and celebrate, and to pay my grateful acknowledgments,

knowledgments, to the memory of that judicious, and experienced Artist, who writ so much like a man, on many other subjects, to the great advantage of mankind in general, and we of the healing faculty in particular, I wish our Author could as justly claim the Bay's but *ex quovis ligno.* —

Sir, the business of this Letter is not to tell you, how free you are like to be from future importunity for more Books, but to let you know your trouble will be enhanced, by the addition of a more tedious employment, for I must now beseech you, (*who I know to be a very competent judge*) to examine before you buy, and become both Censurer and Factor; particularly I desire from you, an account of this Author, and his other writings, whether they be of the same meal, or (which I can by no means persuade myself to hope,) hath acquitted himself better like an Artist, than he hath done in the more facile, and presided subjects of his former Books. A Physician is like a Friend *in re incerta cernitur*, (you see I am for a scrap now and then, as well as he, but my hopes hereof are discouraged

couraged, not only by his 2 first Books, in general, but an unlucky passage in the 31 page of that concerning Tumors.—and as we seldom see a wiseman gain knowledge from a Fool, so is it as rare to gain a wise Medicine from an ignorant Block.—I would also know his Education, what esteem his Person, and Books have among the worthy Brotherhood in the Town, what right he had to be called one of his late *Majesties Chirurgions in Ordinary*, whether it were real, and he in salary, and attendance or it be only a Feather, obtained by the power of Guinia's, and become a Fashion for every emperical pretender, to wear in his Cap, formerly used by them of little money, to keep them from the men of *Gath*, now by them of little wit, and skill to delude the People into an opinion of their merit, on account of both your answer to those particulars, and what else you know of the like nature concerning this busy *Squire*, will gratifie an impertinent curiosity, of your true Friend and Servant.

Sutton Tuesday after
Easter Week, 1685.

S. E.

F I N I S

The Author of these Papers, (as became a Critick) used all possible care to have them very correct, that he might not be liable to recrimination, and seem guilty of such errors, as he reproved in the Books he undertook to censure: But in despite of all his caution, divers oversights and mistakes have happen'd at the Press, which his absence deprived him of ability, timely to correct; he hath therefore collected the most important of them, leaving those of less moment to the Readers Charity to amend, as his Skill discovers them, among which are many mispointings, and errors in the Margent.

PAGE 17. line 25. read *gen. 4. p. 24. l. 4. & 19. r. construction, p. 25. l. 29. r. first, p. 27. l. 11. r. the way, l. 13. blot out Ripe, l. 19. r. that therefore, p. 29. l. 20. r. is every whit, as wild, p. 30. r. carrieth, p. 32. l. 7. r. corrupted, p. 34. l. 20. r. as he, p. 36. l. 28. r. and that while pus, p. 42. l. 7. r. facundo, l. 15. r. cutem, p. 44. l. 3. r. Platerus, l. 7. blot out Syrup, p. 48. l. 10. and very, l. 20. excission, l. 30. these Tumors, p. 49. l. 1. I attribute, l. 17. r. the two, p. 53. l. 25. testis, l. 29. conspiciatur, p. 54. l. 25. vernaculate, p. 58. l. 28. natures, p. 59. l. 1. education, l. 10. ova-tyes, tube, in the margent, r. Spiceleg. Anat. p. 73. l. 11. blot out you, p. 78. margent, r. little corpusculum, l. 14. nourished, p. 80. l. 3. r. calor. p. 83. l. 8. his list of, l. 21. c. g. l. 22. Elemi, p. 84. l. 25. est tristis, p. 87. l. 12. alienatio, p. 88. l. 7. of Sylvius, p. 90. l. 4. as nat. p. 91. l. 8. his method, p. 94. l. 6. to do with l. 8. see his, l. 20. Spirituum, l. 27. compressing, p. 95. l. 8. the fourth, p. 101. l. 19. gleet, p. 110. l. 20. curable, p. 118. l. 16. Random. p. 130. l. 18. calam, p. 138. l. 24. and 9. l. 27. miraldus, p. 139. l. 11. medicin. p. 145. l. 9. for cure of, p. 151. l. 3. from her, p. 152. l. 27. habent, p. 173. l. 12. marreth p. 179. l. 12. not apt, l. 15. recently, p. 186. l. 27. for wonder, r. ignore, p. 187. l. 11. him padding, alway. r. Hippocrates, Chirurgry, Schenkius, &c.*

In the preface, p. 1. l. 14. seduced, p. 9. l. 12. blot out him, p. 12. l. 20. his first, p. 13. l. 14. poros, p. 15. l. 8. stringy, p. 16. l. 5. gleet. p. 18. l. 13. rete. p. 21. l. 13. recinus, p. 22. l. 7. succo, p. 31. l. 13. other sorts, p. 38. l. 10, 11. lumpsimus, making our, p. 39. l. 26. Haftenus resperatorium, l. 28. Buis, p. 43. l. 19. medicatus.